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TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette.

TWELVE PAGES.

MORNING EDITION.

BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

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No. 54,666.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, 1909. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
SATURDAY				
2-32 P. M.				
1909.				
13th Mar.	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
27th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
2 31st "	"BRITANNIA"	6525	.....	...
3rd Apl.	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	...
10th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
24th "	MOREA	11000	.....	...
1st May	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9305
8th "	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	...
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
22nd "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
29th "	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	7911
5th June	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
12th "	PALESTINE	6000	VICTORIA	6329
19th "	OCEANA	6610	.....	...
26th "	HIMALAYA	6898	MOOLTAN	9621

* Intermediate Steamer. For particulars see below.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the **BALLARD PIER** on **FRIDAY AFTERNOON**, the day previous to sailing, and **CABIN BAGGAGE** before 9 A.M., on **SATURDAY**. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

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The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
BOHEMIA	4,382	M. Dabovich	15th Mar. 1909
AFRICA	4,750	F. Badessich	1st Apr 1909
PRAGA	4,000	G. Gillhuber	16th Apr 1909
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Baretge	1st May 1909
BOHEMIA	4,382	M. Dabovich	16th May 1909
AFRICA	4,750	F. Badessich	1st June 1909

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

	Tons.	Captain	To sail about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	4,396	G. Raicich	Early April.
* YORKARRTS	5,990	B. Belnarz	27th Apr. 1909
* AUSTRIA	7,588	B. Cobol	28th May 1909

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON,

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS

are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the 8 steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
CHINA	7959	G. Bergaglian	26th Mar. 1909.

For further particulars regarding passages, apply to the

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Sassoon House 65, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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FOR KARACHI,
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Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time, Route—via. about
LHASA	2,171	Mon 15th Mar,	11 a.m. P D & O*
DWARKA	1,695	Thur. 11th Mar.	9 a.m. Cutch Mandvie.
LINGA	2,171	Fri, 19th Mar.	6 a.m. † (direct)

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie,
† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, 15th Mar. calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingar, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit, Mahommera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSHEH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 11th Mar. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, and Bussreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LOODIANA," 3,269 tons, sailing on or about 20th Mar,

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., *Agents*, BOMBAY.
9th March, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels;	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	18th Mar. 1909
ARMAND BEHIC	6,386	Guiconnet	15th Apr. "
DUMBEA	6,685	Boyer	13th May "
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Baretge	10th June "
YARRA	4,142	Seiller	8th July "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	5th Aug. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Baretge	26th May, 1909.
YARRA	4,142	Seiller	23rd Apl, 1909.

For further particulars apply to—

L. BRICARD,
Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE

(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
D. BALDUINO	4,500	D. Maganzini	15th Mar, 1909.
R RUBATTINO	4,500	L Manchini	15th Apr, 1909.
D. BALDUINO	4,900	D. Maganzini	15th May 1909

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class	2nd Class.	3rd Class
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 385	Rs. 150
Return tickets available two years	" 900	" 575	

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INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste,

BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
ISCHIA	5,000	G. Balsito	17th Mar, 1909.
CAPRI	5,000	L. Padoni	17th Apr, 1909.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Balsito	17th May 1909.

Excellent first-class accommodation. Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140, to ..... to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

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Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits..... Gold $3,468,244·55

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street, Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco.
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	City of Mexico.
Hongkong.	Yokohama.	Washington.
Canton.	Colon.	Panama.
Manila.	Kobe.	

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

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FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON, *Manager*,

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ..... " 15,100,003

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

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Antung-Hsien	Liaoyang	Peking
Changchung	Lyons	San Francisco
Chefoo	Mukden (Mukden)	Shanghai
Dairen (Dalny)	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Hongkong	Osaka	
Kobe	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	
London		

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The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT,
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted,
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
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TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.
COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.
PASSENGERS met on Arrival and
BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.
INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS LONDON.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) ..... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) ..... Rs. 22,86,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.
BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.
RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
AGENT.
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 210,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY.	KARRACHEE.	CALCUTTA.
MADRAS.	COLOMBO	KANDY.
GALLE.	SINGAPORE.	PENANG.
HONGKONG	and SHANGHAI.	

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES STEUART,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. Manager.

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world

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EXCEEDS THE MAGNIFYING POWER OF ANY BINOCULAR EXTANT.

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Actual field of vision 6·7°. Subjective field of view 40°.
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A thoroughly sound Binocular of London-make. Magnification 9 ×.
Rs. 75.

THE "VELDT" BINOCULAR.
For Field, Marine or Opera.
Rs. 26.

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BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.... £1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 650,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Nuwara-Eliya.
Bombay.	Tuticorin.	Camp Aden.
Madras.	Chittagong	Steamer Point-Aden
Karachi.	Rangoon.	Zanzibar.
Cawnpore.	Mandalay.	Mombasa
Lahore	Colombo.	Nairobi.
Amritsar.	Kandy.	Kisumu.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY *Manager*

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Post Box No. 45.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL Frs. 1,50,000,000, (£6,000,000.)

CAPITAL.....£ 6,000,000
SURPLUS.....£ 796,815

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK

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L. COMBE,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE,
BATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Hongkong	Yokohama
Bombay	Singapore.	Shanghai.	Saigon.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor	Tientsin.	Shanghai.
Calcutta	Bangkok.	Hankow.	Tokio.
Mairas.	Batavia.	Yokohama.	Yokohama.
Rangoon.	Soerabaya.	Kobe.	Kobe.
Colombo	Manilla.	New York.	New York.
Penang.	Cebu (Philippines).		
Thatpein (Ferak).	Honolulu		
Ipoh (Perak).			

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs 5 half yearly.
Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GREIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY AGENT.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 14,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager*
LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD
LONDON COMMITTEE
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR RAPHORE, Esq (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, *London Managers*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

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BANGKOK.	KOBE.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	LONDON	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
POOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
RANGOON.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YLOILO.

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Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided no sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	" 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	" 1,75,000

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FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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The Banks grants accomodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

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This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental depression, bodily prostration, facial and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysterics, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening and wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

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All claims for damages, &c., to be presented and adjusted before the departure of the steamer on the 17th instant, otherwise they will not be entertained under any circumstances.

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Including Sundays from March 3rd to 15th.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held at the Club House, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th March, 1909 at 6-30 A.M.

WALTER LANG,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay 10th February, 1909.

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Under instructions from R.D. Sethna, Esquire, Acting Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Joosub Haji Moti, an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Bangri Bazar, out of Fort, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)the following :—Metal soap and toilet roses, leather money purses, brass and mother-of-pearl buttons, combs, metal coin purses, reading glasses, cigarette cases, celluloid hand mirrors, hair clipper, belts, tea strainer, watch guards, coat and hair brushes, playing cards, table knives, scissors, razors, nickel and brass padlocks, pocket-knives, etc., in lots to suit buyers.

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of an Undivided 1-5 Share in Valuable Landed Property, at Nagdevi Road.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will, under the directions of the mortgagee and in pursuance of the power of sale given to the mortgagee under the Indenture of mortgage bearing date the 17th November, 1906, put up for sale by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 10th March, 1909, at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.,) on the Nagdevi premises, the undivided 1-5 share of the mortgagor Gany Haji Cassam, in the following landed properties :—

Firstly.—All that the one undivided fifth share of the mortgagor in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate on the Nagdevi Road, in the Islands of Bombay in the Registration Sub-districts of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 286 square yards or thereabouts with the messuage, tenements or dwellinghouse and premises standing thereon, which are Assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under Ward No. 2376, Street No. 508,12 and are bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the north by the property of Cummoo Yakoob, on or towards the south by the property of Joosub Lukha, on or towards the east by the said Nagdevi Road, and on or towards the west by a passage.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mul's, Solicitors for the mortgagee, at their offices in Church Gate Street, Fort, with the undersigned.

AUCTION Sale of a large quantity of different kinds of metals such as cupro nickel old envelopes and pigs, gunmetal, old pig and scrap and a quantity of miscellaneous unserviceable stores at the Castle Park, Arsenal, Fort, Behind Town Hall,

Under instructions from the Ordnance Officer-in-charge Bombay Arsenal, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 11th March, 1909, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the Castle Park, Fort, Bombay, a large quantity of different kinds of metals, such as cupro nickel old envelopes, cupro nickel pig, gun metal old pig and scrap, iron cast and wrought, brass sheet, also a quantity of old leather canvas rope, oil drums, timber firewood, tin and other miscellaneous articles.

The purchasers of stores shall pay cash and remove the lots the same day and the purchasers of metals shall pay a deposit of 50 per cent. and pay the balance and clear the lots within two days from the date of acceptance of offers.

AUCTION SALE of a large plot of garden land with stone materials thereon at Mulundgaum close to Mulund Station, near Thana.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esquire, Acting Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Lillachar Thakersey Thakar an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SUNDAY the 14th March, 1909, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises.

All the right, title and interest, of the abovenamed insolvent in all those pieces or parcels of Government land with fruit trees, stone materials, and a kutcha well, admeasuring about 5,029 square yards, and assessed wharsel is Rs. 7-7-0 per year and situate at Mulundgaum, near the Railway Station, Taluka Salsette, Zilla Thana, bearing Survey Nos. 183 and 192, Pot Nos. 1, 2 and 3 and Faint No. 1, and bounded on the East by the Railway line and the land of Hunsraj Moraj, on the West by the land of Ruttonsey Premji, on the North by the land of Lillachar Pumbaiya and others and on the South by the land of Bhaskar and Ruttonsey Premji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF ONE DARARCQ ,DOUBLE LANDAULETTE AND ONE COVENTRY HUMBER MOTOR CAR.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 p. m. (S. T.) at their Rooms, Fort, by order of a nobleman from Central Provinces, the following Motor Cars:—

1 20-28 H. P. 4 cylinder Darracq double Landaulette car (coloured green) to seat six persons, battery and magnets ignition with 5 lamps, 3 spare tyres, 12 tubes, tools and lot of accessories, cost Rs. 12,000; 1 15-20 H. P. 4 cylinder Coventry Humber Car wagonette body (red colour) to seat 10 persons, battery and magneto ignition, canopy, moveable hood with side curtain and glass screen in the front, with 6 lamps, stepney wheel, 6 spare tyre and 6 tubes, tools and lot of accessories, saltable for service or a mess, cost Rs. 11,000.

N. B.—The above cars are in splendid working order and have been very little used. The Landaulette can be seen at Messrs. Hill, Sawyer & Co., Medow Street, and the Humber at the Universal Motor Works, near Kennedy Bridge, Bombay.

CRAWFORD & Co.
BOMBAY, 10TH MARCH, 1909.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.

SALE OF very Valuable Immoveable Properties, Situate at Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

Under instructions from and by order of the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 570 of 1891 and Appeal No. 816, and in pursuance of the directions contained in the consent orders made in the above suit and dated the 15th day of December, 1908, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and CO., Auctioneers, will put up for sale by Public Auction on the premises, the undermentioned immoveable properties on the days and at the time mentioned against each lot.

PARTICULARS.
LOT No. II.

On SUNDAY, the 14th day of March, 1909, at 4 p. m. (S. T.)

Property at Ridge Road, Malabar Hill.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the dwellinghouse, stables and out-buildings standing thereon, situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, on the West side of Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,259 square yards or thereabouts, bounded on the North by the property described in Lot No. III, and partly by the property belonging to Motichand and Keshrichund Rupchand, on the South by the property described in Lot No. IV on the East side by the Ridge Road, and on the West by the property belonging to Shah Lulloobhai Nathoobhai Chaiwalla, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 572, New No. 2701, Old Survey No. 21, New Survey No. 7143, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward No. 3190, Street No. 94 and now in the occupation of Mr. Davidass Hurrivallabhdas.

PARTICULARS.
LOT No. III.

On the same day as above at 4-30 p. m. (S.T.)

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the dwellinghouse standing thereon, situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, on the West side of Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 867 square yards or thereabouts, bounded on the North by the property belonging to Motichund and Keshrichund Rupchand, on the South by the property described in Lot No. II, on the East by the said Ridge Road and on the West by the property belonging to the said Motichund and Keshrichund Rupchund, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1127, New No. 922, Old Survey No. 41188, New Survey No. 1705, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 3191, Street No. 96, and now vacant.

PARTICULARS.
LOT NO. IV.

On the same day as above at 5 p. m. (S.T.).

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the sheds standing thereon, situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, at the Corner of the Ridge and Doongersey Roads, Malabar Hill, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,684 square yards or thereabouts, bounded on the North side by the property described in Lot No. II., on the South by the Doongersey Road, on the East by the Ridge Road and on the West by the property of Abdoolla Lalji, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 572, New No. 2702, Old Survey No. 21, New Survey No. 7244, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward Nos. 3166 and 3189, Street No. 32 and 33, Doongersey Road, and Nos. 88 and 92 Ridge Road, the said sheds being occupied by tenants of the Receiver and the remainder of land being vacant.

Particulars and conditions of Sale can be had at the Office of Messrs. Craigie Lynch and Owen or from the Auctioneers or the Receiver.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
BOMBAY, 10TH MARCH, 1909.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 12, APOLLO STREET.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

One small Yacht, length 27 feet beam 7 feet, new sails and rigging last year, in good condition. Price Rs. 202.

AUCTION SALE OF THE SOONDERDASS MILL IN LIQUIDATION.

Suit No. 59 of 1908.

JAMSETJI KAVASJI PATELL and the SOONDERDAS SPINNING and WEAVING MILLS Co., Ltd. (in liquidation), by its Official Liquidator, Mr. R. D. SETHNA ..... Plaintiffs.

V/s.

KARSONDAS DHARAMSI and others... Defendants.

The following valuable properties consisting of land, buildings and machinery and originally belonging to the Soonderdas Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ltd., (in liquidation), the 2nd Plaintiff Company, in the above Suit, will be SOLD by Messrs. BENNETT & Company, Auctioneers, by the order of R. D. Sethna, Esqr., the Official Liquidator of the abovenamed Company, pursuant to an order made in the above suit on the 8th day of February, 1909, by Public Auction, in one lot, at the Mill Premises, at Byculla, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of March, 1909, at 4-30 p.m. (Standard Time).

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground (held under an Indenture of Lease bearing date, the 20th day of May, 1872, and expressed to be made between Soonderdas Meoljl of the one part, and the abovenamed Soonderdas Spinning and Weaving Mills Company, Limited, of the other part, for a period of 99 years, renewable as therein mentioned at the monthly rent of Rs. 150), together with the buildings, messuages, hereditaments and tenements standing thereon, situate at Gilder-Street, outside the Fort, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 32,720 Square Yards or thereabouts, and Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 69, New No. 13567, Old Survey No. 236, New Survey No. 1/3507, 3/3503, and Assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward F. No. 4206 to 4,228, Street No. 78 (1-22), and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the east partly by the vacant ground formerly belonging to Dharamsey Soonderdas and Gordhundas Soonderdas and now to Karsondas Dharamsey Soonderdas and partly by the said Gilder Street; on or towards the west partly by the vacant ground formerly belonging to the said Dharamsey Soonderdas and Gordhundas Soonderdas and now to the said Karsondas Dharamsey Soonderdas and partly by the vacant ground of the Executors of Nasranji Moolji and partly by the vacant ground of Byramji Jeejeebhoy; on or towards the north partly by the shawl of the Executors of Narranji Moolji and partly by the ground of Merwanji Muncherji Cama, and on or towards the south partly by the Municipal Tank and partly by the vacant ground of Byramji Jeejeebhoy and which said premises are now in the possession of the said Karsondas Dharamsey Soonderdas, together with buildings, godowns, out-houses, engines, boilers, looms, spindles, and other machinery and plant, furniture, fittings, casting, &c., as the same are now lying at the Mill Premises, and a short description whereof is given in the particulars of Sale.

The above property does not include a small piece of land encompassed by walls on the eastside of the said Mill Compound and which now belongs to first defendant is his own right.

For Particulars and conditions of Sale application may be made to the undersigned or to Messrs. Mansukhlal, Jamsetji & Hiralal, Attorneys for the Official Liquidator, at their office, at 91 Meadow Street.

The property is open to the inspection of intending buyers.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 13th March, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Marine House, Government Dockyard, Fort, the very valuable and handsome substantial French polished teak and blackwood household furniture (made to order after the owner's special designs) very handsome glass and porcelainware of the finest quality, dining, drawing, office and bed-room furniture of the best material and workmanship; consisting of teakwood sliding dining table in 7 pieces, diningroom chairs, large sideboards with drawers, cupboards and mirror back, large size duree carpets, handsome Chesterfield sofas, lined with superb silk tapestry and spring cushions, a first rate full size Billiard table by John Roberts with balls, cues, cuestand, rest, etc, complete., tide tea, and centre teapoys, handsome brass and iron single and double bedsteads with hair mattresses, feather pillows, hair bolster, mosquito nets, stands, teakwood glass doors, double almyrahs and teakwood Zeenda cupboards, dressing and washhand tables with marble tops, Burmah opened carved screens of exquisite workmanship, Singapore cane furniture, one 12/14 H. P. Argyll Motor Car with accessories complete in very good order, as handsome strong Calcutta-built Victoria on perch by Dykes and Sons, sets of brass mounted double harness, aluminium cooking utensils, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, etc., etc., the property of Rear-Admiral G. H. Hewett, C.I.E., Director, Royal Indian Marine.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 3 days before the sale.

The plants will be sold on the same day at 7-30 a.m.

ON SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.)

1 second-hand glass-fronted miniature brougham, in good order.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in very good order.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in very good order.
1 bay pony, quiet in harness.
1 grey pony, quiet in harness and saddle.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Arthur Crawford Markets on MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 11 a.m. (B. T.) the right of collecting fair ground and feeding fees from cattle dealers, butchers, and all others at the Bombay Municipal Slaughter-houses, Bandora, for 12 months from 1st April, 1909, to 31st March, 1910, and fees in the Fort Market, Arthur Crawford Beef Markets, Arthur Crawford, Fish and Mutton Markets, Erskine Road Fish Market, Colaba Fish Markets, Fedder Road Fish Market, Mazagon and Ferguson Road Fish Market, Parel, Parbhadevi Road and Elphinstone Road Markets from flesh and salt-fish sellers, &c., who sit on the floor or other places not numbered either in line or outside under the eaves of the Markets and also collecting fees for weighing goods at the scales of the Arthur Crawford Markets, for 12 months from 1st April, 1909 to 31st March, 1910.

For particulars and conditions of sales, respectively, apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, or at the office of the Superintendent of Markets, Arthur Crawford Markets, or to the Undersigned.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, formerly known by the name of Wadia Mills and latterly known by the name of Jairam Mills and Machinery situate at De Lisle Road, Parel.

Under instructions from the proprietors of the Indian Woollen Mills, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises, the following valuable landed property and machinery, such as engine, boiler, heaters, pump, shafting, pulleys, brackets, couplings, &c., &c.

PARTICULARS OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

First.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or building, partly standing thereon and partly on the property hereinafter secondly describe?, situate lying and being at De Lisle Road without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration District and Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1078 square yards or thereabouts, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with other property of the Textile Manufacturing Company, Limited, under Collector's Old No's 47,79,112,113,135,118 119, Collector's New Nos. 11927,12025,12029,12030,12032, and 13033, Old Survey Nos. nil, and New Survey Nos. 1,2,3-2950, and Assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes also along with other property of the Textile Manufacturing Company, Limited, under Ward G. Ward No. 1364, Street No. 860, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the north and west by the property formerly belonging to Mr. Purshotum Visram Mowji but now belonging to the said Textile Manufacturing Company, Limited, and on or towards the south and east by the property hereinafter secondly described, and which said premises are at present in the possession of the vendors.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the partly burnt and partly unburnt and newly erected messuages, tenements or mill buildings and out-houses, standing thereon, one of which stand partly on the property now being described and partly on the property hereinbefore described, situate lying and being at the Delisle Road

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.—*Contd.*

without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District and Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 5320 square yards or thereabouts, and Registered in the Books of the Municipality under Ward G, Ward No. 1464 (5), 2344 (6), 2344 (11), 2344 (12), and 2344 (15), &c., Street Nos. 860 (D), 550 (E), 550 (J), 550 (K), &c., 550 (N), &c., and in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with the other property of Abdoolally Hakimji, under Collector's Old Nos. 35, 91, 109, 138 and 127, Collector's New Nos. 11907, 12020, 12021 and 12044, Old Survey No. nil, New Survey Nos. 4-2947 and 2636, 2864 and 2888 and 2947 and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the north partly by the property herein before described and partly by the property of Abdulally Hakimji, on or towards the south and east by the other property of the said Abdulally Hakimji, and on or towards the west partly by the public passage and which said premises are at present in the possession of the Vendors together with the building materials such as scantlings, coir, yarn, bamboos, and also workmen's tools, etc., lying on the premises.

PARTICULARS OF MOVEABLE PROPERTY.

1. One steel Lancashire Steam boiler No. 8926, by Messrs. Tucker Shenton and Co., Ld., 20 feet long 7 feet diameter, 160 lbs. working pressure with mountings and fittings complete, all packed in six cases marked M 621 from 2 at 7.

2. One coupled compound non-condensing drop valve engine R type by Messrs. Rustom Proctor, and Co., high pressure cylinder 11", L. P. Cylinder 19" 2"X 28F storke (right hand), No. 33088, complete packed in 18 cases with feed pump foundation bolts, &c., complete to work upto 200 I. H. P. marked M 600.

3 One case containing vertical feed water heater and covers complete marked M 104.

4. One case machinery containing one P Pern and Co., Ltd., double Ram Quadruple acting pump ram 3" diam. steam cyclinder 6" diam X5" stroke, marked T 24407.

5. Five cases machinery, marked M186 I. W. M. Co., containing shaftings, rope pulleys, plummer blocks, et

EARLIEST NOVELTIES

expressed in the form of

Ash Trays, Blotters, Butter Dishes, Cigarette Cases, Card Cases, Flower Pots, Hat Pin Stands, Inkstands

Letter Cases, Money Boxes, Pin Cushions, Smokers Sets, Shaving Mirrors, Teapots, Trays, Vases

Very different in style from previous importations.

Handkerchiefs in newest designs.

Visitors will find much that will interest and delight them in the way of artistic, original, combined with economy Designs.

Ensure the advantage of early comers.

Call to-day

AT

1, 2, 3

SHILLINGS STORES CO.,

59, ESPLANADE ROAD.

BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Umgeni, 1,665 tons, Captain W Rivers, will sail to-day for Hull and Middlesbrough, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B and H S N Co's steamer Shah Nawaz, 2,522 tons, Captain S Mitchell, will sail to-day for Karachi with the same bottom cargo.

THE Bombay and Persia S. N. Co's. steamer Haidari, 1,563 tons, Captain F. De. Lorne, arrived in harbour on Monday from Juddah, with a general cargo and 613 pilgrims on board.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Goalpara, 1,359 tons, Captain J. R. Elton, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo, 5 cabin and 95 deck passengers.

THE steamer Strathfillan, 2,816 tons, Captain J. Mackirdy, a rived in harbour on the 6th instant from Calcutta with a cargo of coal

THE Steamer Umsinga, of the Natal Direct Line which left Bombay on 7th February for Weymouth reached that port on Sunday last the 7th instant.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

R I M S Minto Lt Comdr C. M. Luck.....R I Marine
H M S Lapwing Lt Comdr A N Gouldsmith ...R Navy
H M S Proserpine Comdr...Leatham.....Royal Navy

IN STREAM.

H M S Forseus Comdr F G Bird .....R Navy
R I M S Hardinge Comdr Dobson .....R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook Comdr A. T. Morsack ..R I Marine
H M S Hyacinth Captain A W Hansage R N Flagship
H M S Sphinx Comdr S Litchford .....Royal Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—March 9.

Ayuthia .....694Curtis .....F F Campbell & Co
Annie.....944SJones .....T Morrison & Co
Assaye.....4359Gordon .....Shanghai ...31-8 P & O Co
Bucentaur ...2284 Parkis .....W & A Graham & Co
Devanha.....4785Hayward.....P & O Co
Dunbarmoor 2331 .....
Goalpara .1399Elton .....M M & Co
Grantleyhall ..2585 Wie .....P & O Co
Naseri 911LeMieux .....23-2 B & P S N Co
Hoseinee ..993Firlan .....8 & P S N Co
Hydra.....831Signeland .....F F Campbell & Co
Huver toe.....2467 Foley .....T Morrison & Co
Haidari.....1583DeLorne .....B & P S N Co
Inswich .....575 Pigot ...Rangoon ..B & P S N Co
Ismaila.....334 Ross .....M M & Co
Inversk.....3208Smith .....W & A G & Co
Kesara.....505 Manley .....M M & Co
Kt Errant.....4799 Jones .....K Nixon & Co
Late Gordon.. 316 Butler .....M & Co
Lalpoora .....2124Fry..... M Mackenzie & Co
Lindesfall .....2395 Tullock.....T Morrison & Co
Nailsea .....2862Thomson.....T Morrison & Co
Nadir.....2041 Bird.....T Morrison & Co
Royal Sceptic...2435 Taylor.....T Morrison & Co
Shah Najam .....2751 Foster.....Shah S N Co
Salfi.....445 Shepherd.....B & H S N Co
Shahallan .....1917 Davison .....B & H S N Co
Singu.....1912Morison .....S Wallace & Co
Sanctoria...2379Ward.....Bombay
Strathavon.....2330Mckay .....W & A Graham
Satara.....3409Hughli .....M M & Co
Strathclyde...2842Grarar .....W & A Graham & Co
Strathairly...2373 MacMahon ...W & A Graham & Co
Strathfillan.....2816 McKindly.....

VESSELS IN DOCK.—March 9.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
B Rinaldo.	2792	Picking.	Hull via	Karachi	13-3 F M & Co
D & E Shah Nawaz.	2523	...Mitchell	...	Karachi	10-3 B & H S N Co
C & B Sutton Hall	2870	...Hannaford	....	Marmogoa	12-3 K N & Co
F Ischia...	2481	Belsito ..	Hongkong	...	17-3F R S N Co
H Nerbudda...	1961	Cross ..	Moulmein	...	11-3M M & Co
K Clan Urquhart	...3757	Sommer felt	...	Antwerp	10-3 F Moir & Co
P Naderi...	1169	Gray ..	Aden	...	11-3 ..... B & P S N Co
M Salsette.....	2362	Lewellen	Aden	.....	20-3...P & O Co
N Umgeni	1666	Rivers ...	.....	Middlesborough	...10-3 W & A G & Co
O Monsoori...	1735	Hannah...	Genoa	16-3	B & P S N Co
P Kaiser...	1714	Pohlitz...	Durban	..6-3	.....A Strandes
Q Wakamiya Maru.....		3437	Yamawake		...Kobe 13-3 N Y Kaisha

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Massilia .....3350Thomeson... ..Liverpool.....15-3 W & A G & Co
4 Tokio ..2491 Tarn.....Hull ...12-3.....F Moir & Co
5 Ehrenfels 2799 Atkinkens Karachi.11-3.W & G & Co
7 Bohemia...2305 Dabeovica...Trieste 16-3A L S N Co
8 A berta Treves...2447Crocco .....Genoa .....13-3 W & G & Co
10 & 11 Quirimba4944 Caney Rangoon12-3 M M & Co
12 Egypt....4178 Summers...London ...13-3 P & O Co
14 Dwarka.....759Manley...Busreh ...11-3M M & Co
15 D Baldinno...3684 Maganzini.....Genoa ...15-3... Florio & R S N Co
16 Mozaffari387 Moloney.Zanzibar 11-3B & P S N Co

H W P D

Kaveri...553 Mahomed...B nagar...10-3..Bo S N Co Ld
Satrunji...547 Hossein...Karachi...9-3...Bo S N Co Ld
Sabarmati...524Mahomed ...Repairing...Bo S N Co Ld

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
9	Haidari s.....	DeLorne	Jeddah, Feb 23
	Goalpara s	Elton	Busreh, Feb 24

DEPARTURE.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
9	Clan Farquihar s..	Wadge	Karachi

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Umgeni, Rivers for Hull &c.
„ Shah Nawaz Mitchell, for Karachi.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Ichis, for China &c.
„ Kasara, for the Persian Gulf.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAR. 9.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Massilia s—50 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 105 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co; 150 bales cotton waste, K Visram and Co; 50 bales wool Hirji Mitha and Co; 209 bales wool, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 1,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co; 7 bales wool, K Rukibdas; 10 bales leather pieces, A Peerbhoy and Sons; 900 cwts wheat sweeping, Dayal Tejpal; 9,500 cwts bone meal, Croft Mody and Co; 122 bales wool, J Moolchand; 488 bales wool. M Ramjidas; 50 bales wool, H A Janmahomed; 40 bales wool, M Balia; 31 bales wool, R Dosa and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—2 bales carpets, Fleming Shew and Co; 52 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co; 20 bales hides, R M Kooka; 11 cwts condiments, H P Setna and Co; 20 cwts fishmaws, R Dhunji and Co; 84 cwts chutney, Framji Nowroji; 90 cwts mother of pearl shells, E Mahomed; 112 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 93 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 2 pots rosa oil, M Jaffarbhoy; 1,560 cwts cottonseed, A Khimji; 79 cwts dry ginger, J Ramji.

FOR NEW YORK.

Egypt s—9 bales carpets. Fleming Shaw and Co; 42 bales salted skins, Max Klein.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Massilia s—425 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 40 bales hemp and 90 bales cotton fly, K Visram and C; 1,120 cwts bone meal, Croft Mody and Co; 1,050 cwts maize, Dayal Tejpal.

FOR HULL.

Umgeni s—3,000 cwts cottonseed, T Momraji.
Tokio s—110 bales cotton, Lilladhar and Co; 14,000 cwts cottonseed. T Momraz.
Rinaldo s—512 cwts myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersey.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Massilia s—10 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Alberto Treves s—52 bales hemp, Ebjee Oomersey.

FOR HAMBURG.

Ehrenfels s—514 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 5 bales cotton, Bamjee and Co; 12 cwts guts, A D Meyer.

FOR BREMEN.

Ehrenfels s—2 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Massilia s—206 bales skins Max Klein.

FOR BARSELONA.

Massilia s—7 bales hides, W and A Graham and Co; 25 bales hemp Ebjee Oomersay.

FOR GENOA.

Alberto Treves s—1,800 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 2,001 cwts gingellyseed, J Fachiri; 1,000 cwts linseed, Louis Druffus and Co; 1,001 cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co; 500 cwts myrabollams, W Bechar; 4,000 cwts gingellyseed L Dreyfus and Co.

Deo Balduino s—2 bales skins, Latham and Co; 1,020 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Monsoori s—100 tons oldiron, A Futihally and Co; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 1,000 cwts rapeseed, 1,000 cwts linseed, C Boggiano and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Deo Balduino s—100 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 300 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 150 bales cotton, Bamji and Co; 300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 600 cwts gingellyseed, Volkart Bros; 100 bales cotton, A Blascheck; 400 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 4,250 cwts castorseed, 1,000 cwts linseed, C Boggiano and Co; 61 cwts gum, S Cooverjee and Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

Deo Balduino s—100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bohemia s—1,000 cwts gingellyseed, J Fachiri; 220 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 3,017 cwts myrabollams W Bechar; 550 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 306 cwts gum, S Cooverji and Co; 224 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR ANCONA.

Deo Balduino s—200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR ODESSA.

Bohemia s—125 cwts olibanum, R Damji and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Devanha s—1,500 bales twist, Tatta Sons and Co; 200 bales piece goods E D Sassoon and Co; 450 bales twist, Framji Sons and Co; 150 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

Ischia s—1,000 bales twist, C Bhowanidass, 100 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 1,000 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 300 bales twist, C Bamonji and Co; 500 bales twist M M Essabhoy.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ischia s—1,000 bales twist, Glazebrook and Co; 500 bales twist. M M Essabhoy; 200 bales twist, C Bamonjee and Co; 1,500 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 150 bales twist, M B Kaisha.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Interrupted.	Via Teheran Interrupted.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 9th March 1909.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	9	10	36 a.m.	3	45
Teheran ...	...	Nil	...	...	...
Suez	9	14	10 p.m.	...	42

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Honduras, Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa-Rica are subject to censure (23-11-08).

Private telegrams for Messina may be accepted but telegrams for other places in Sicily are subject to heavy delay and can only be accepted at Sender's risk (12-1-09).

Teheran route interrupted between Tauris and Tiflis (3-3-09).

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

GORDON.—March 9, St. George's Hospital, STEWART RAMSAY GORDON, second son of W. Leslie Gordon, Broughty Ferry. Funeral at 4-30 p.m., this evening, from the Hospital, arriving at Sewri at 5-30. p.m.

COMBER.—March 8, at Weymouth, JANET FRANCES HARTLEY, the wife of Edward Comber. (By cable.)

IN MEMORIAM.

SMYTH.—In loving memory of my darling wife Thresa, who died at Lonauli on the 10th March, 1908.

All tears are vain, we cannot now recall thee,
Gone is thy loving voice, thy kindly face.
Gone from the home, where we so dearly loved thee,
Where none can ever fill thy place.

R. I. P.

Inserted by her sorrowing husband.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

VINN.—March 1, at Barnstaple, Devon, the wife of A. J. Vinn, Inspector, Punjab Police, Lahore, of a daughter.

H. T. BINKS,

UNDERTAKER AND MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,

Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.

TELEPHONE NO. 947.

GUESSING COMPETITION AT THE MEDICAL CONGRESS EXHIBITION.

Messrs. KEMP & Co., will show two jars filled with "CHIRETTONES" and offer a Prize of Rs. 50 to any person guessing the number the two jars contain.

Conditions can be seen at their Exhibition.

Chirettones for fever and colds are "BETTER THAN QUININE."

Kemp & Co.

THE PHARMACISTS, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 52m. Sun sets, 6h. 47m. High water, 1-3m, 1-21a. Low water, 7-7m., 7-5a.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p. m.

Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Company, "Bella Vista," 10 a. m.

National Indian Association, Bombay Ladies' branch, annual meeting at Government House, 5 p.m.

Royal Bombay Yacht Club, half yearly general meeting, 6-30 p. m.

Bombay Light Horse, Annual Inspection at Santa Cruz.

Autexophone Recital, Bombay Commercial Gymkhana, 9-30 p.m.

Royal Bombay Yacht Club Regatta.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.

Bombay Art Society's Exhibition, Town Hall.

Bombay Medical Congress Exhibition, Oval.

Maxim :—"In business punctuality is money."—GLOBE.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Mar. 15th, Last Quarter, 9h. 11-7m. a.m.; Mar. 22nd, New Moon, 1h. 41-3 m. a. m.; Mar. 28th, First Quarter, 10h. 18-7m, p.m.; Mar. 7th, in Apogee, 1-5h. p.m.; Mar. 21st, in Perigee, 4-9h. p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Thursday, March 11.—Bombay Hunt, the Kennels. Royal Bombay Yacht Club Regatta, Sun rises, 6h. 51m. Sun sets, 6h. 47m. High water, 1-26m., 1-53a. Low water, 7-33m., 7-32a.

Friday, March 12.—P. and O. steamer "Arabia," with English mails of the 26th February, due to arrive at 6 a.m. Royal Bombay Yacht Club Regatta. Sun rises, 6h. 50m. Sun sets, 6h. 48m. High water, 1 51m., 2-29a. Low water, 8-0m., 8-0a.

Saturday, March 13.—Bombay Races, Thirteenth Extra Meeting. Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races. Bombay Commercial Gymkhana, Band of the 116th Mahrattas, 6 p. m. Bombay Hunt, Hunters' Flat races. Sun rises, 6h. 49m. Sun sets, 6h. 48m. High water, 2-19m., 3-12a. Low water, 8-29m., 8-31a.

Sunday, March 14.—Third Sunday in Lent. Bombay Hunt, Cross Roads, Melon Ground, Sun rises, 6h. 48m. Sun sets, 6h. 48m. High water, 2-52m., 4-7a. Low water, 9-5m., 9-16a.

Monday, March 15.—Mr. Donald's lecture on Commercial Law, University Hall, 6-15 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 48m. Sun sets, 6h. 48m. High water, 3-35m., 5-19a. Low water, 10-1m., 10-48a.

Tuesday, March 16.—Bombay Flour Mill Company, 7 Marine Street, 3 p.m. Articled Clerks' Examination, High Court, B. V. R., Inspection of the Battalion by the Inspector-General of Volunteers, Oval, 6-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 47m. Sun sets, 6h. 49m. High water, 4-14m., 7-0a., Low water, 11-30m.

DEPARTURE OF A CHIEF.—His Highness the Maharaja of Rewa left, for his territory on Monday night.

PILGRIM SHIP IN QUARANTINE.—The steamship "Haidari," which arrived in Bombay Harbour from Jeddah on Monday, with 556 pilgrims on board, was flying the quarantine flag while she entered the harbour.

NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.—The annual meeting of the Bombay Ladies' Branch of this Association will be held this (Wednesday) afternoon at 5 o'clock (S. T.) at Government House Malabar Point.

THE STUDENTS' UNION.—A meeting of the Students' Union will be held to-day at 6-15 p.m. in Sir Mangaldas House, Girgaum Back Road, when Professor Strachan of the Wilson College will deliver a lecture on "A Great Headmaster." Principal Covernton of the Elphinstone College has kindly consented to preside.

THE SEVA-SADAN.—The lecture of the series of general lectures on Nursing and First Aid will be delivered Miss Kashibai Nowrangs, B.A., L.M. and S. in Marathi to-day (Wednesday), at 3 p.m., (B.T.) when ladies of all communities, Hindu, Mahomedan and Parsi, are cordially invited.

MRS. BULLOCK WORKMAN'S LECTURE.—With reference to the notice which recently appeared in our columns regarding the approaching illustrated lecture by Mrs. Bullock Workman on "High Climbs in the Nun Kun Himalaya," the date fixed is Thursday March 25th at 9-30 p. m. in the Y. M. C. A. Hall, Wodehouse Road, Fort. Tickets, Rs. 2 (Reserved) and Re. 1 can be had at the Y. M. C. A. or at Messrs Rose & Co. The lecture is under the patronage of H. E. the Governor of Bombay, and the chair will be taken by the Hon. Sir John Muir Mackenzie, K. C. S. I.

ENTERTAINMENT TO A TELEGRAPH OFFICIAL.—A farewell enterrainment to Mr. H. Cassels, Deputy Superintendent of Telegrahs, was given in the Telegraph Buildings, Waudby Road, last night, under the auspices of the Bombay Telegraph Recreation Club, on the eve of his tranrfer. Mr. Cassels has worked in Bombay for the last 12 years during which time he has been a very popular official. He is transferred to Simla in the same grade and the Telegraph Club took the opportunity of presenting him an address which function was followed by a dance. A large number of ladies and gentlemen were preasnt and the dancing was kept up till a late hour.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S.J. Sarjant, V.D.and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Band Master, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day :—

March.....Mandla Road.....Adams
Overture.....Romantique .....K. Bela
Serenata .....Love in Idleness .....Macbeth
Selection ...Havana.....L. Stuart
Valse .....Laura .....Multocker
Selection.....The Gondoliers.....Sullivan
Polka .....Stefanie.....Fabrbach

BAND AT THE EXHIBITION.—The Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers will play the following programme of music at the Medical Exhibition this evening :—

From 5-30 p.m. to 7-30 p.m.

Overture .....Le cheval de Bronze ...Auber
Selection.....The Merry widow .....Lehar.
Valse .....Amoreiton Tanze .....Gung'l
Selection.....The Grand Mogul .....Andran
Selection .....H. M. S. Pinafore .....Sullivan
Valse .....Autograph .....Straues
A Sleigh Ride on the Neva .....Ord Hume

The G. I. P. Railway Volunteer band will play the following programme of music at the Exhibition to-day :—

From 9-30 p.m.

March.....The Queen's Guard.....William
Overture .....Cagliastro .....Adam
Intermezzo .....On the road to Mocow .....Braham
Reminiscences of England .....Godfrey
Valse.....The Old Balfry .....Philps
Selection .....Harry Dacres Songs...Adlam
Galop .....The Cyclist .....Rupler

THE BOMBAY EUROPEAN AND EURASIAN POOR FUND ASSOCIATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—We shall be very much obliged if you will insert the following few lines in your valuable paper.

The work of the Relief Committee of the Bombay European and Eurasian Poor Fund Association is carried on in the office of the Church Missionary Society, in Dhanji Street, Girgaum, near Grant Road Station. There come to us almost every day several poor persons, both men and women, asking for old clothes and shoes. We shall be very grateful to the generous public of this City if they will send to us their cast-off clothing and shoes, which will be given to the deserving poor. If they cannot spare their own servants to send the clothes, a messenger from us will call on them to fetch the things, if they only let us know by a post-card. —Yours, etc.,

L. B. BUTCHER.
Honorary Secretary, Relief Committee.

THE BOMBAY UNITED S. AND W. CO.

The fifteenth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Bombay United S. and W. Company, Limited, was held yesterday afternoon, at the registered office of the Company, Oriental Building, Fort. Mr. Mulji B. Barbhaya, chairman of the Board of Directors, presided.

The Directors' reportstated:—"Your Directors have much pleasure in laying before you their report of the working of the Company during 1908 together with audited statements of accounts for the same period. It is gratifying to note that the results of the year's working show a profit of Rs. 3,09,362-13-9. To this being added Rs. 3,176-1-7, the amount brought over from the last accounts, the amount to the credit of Profit and Loss account stands at Rs. 3,12,538-15-4. Deducting therefrom the amount of commission due to the Agents, viz: Rs. 30,936-3-4 and Rs. 90,000 paid as interim dividend, the amount available is Rs. 1,91,602-12-0. The Directors recommend to set aside therefrom Rs. 70,000 to Machinery Deterioration fund, Rs. 6,000 to Building Depreciation fund, Rs. 10,000 to Reserve Fund, and Rs. 5,500 for Income-Tax on the profit, leaving Rs. 1,00,102-12-0 for disposal and they recommend therefrom the payment of Rs. 20 per share which will take away Rs. 90,000 and of Rs. 5,000 as bonus to the Company's employes and propose to carry over the balance, viz: Rs. 5,102-12-0 to current year's account. The new extension.—One of the two blocks is now completed and some of the new looms are working therein. The other block is expected to be ready by the end of June.

The Directors report together with the audited statements of accounts made up to 31st December 1908 were adopted and a dividend of Rs. 20 per share was declared. Messrs. Dwarkadas Dharamsey and Tricumdas Gordhandas were re-elected Directors. Messrs. Fardunjee A. Cursetjee Fardunjee and A. B. Master were appointed auditors on a remuneration of Rs. 250 each. A vote of thanks was accorded to the agents for the very able management of the Company's business. The usual compliment to the chairman terminated the business.

MAHAD ENGLISH HIGH SCHOOL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Every native of this country must admit that we are much benefited by the spread of English education. It is only Western education that has created in our minds the idea of true nationality and self-respect. It is Western education that has given rise to the Indian National Congress and all other public bodies. Is it not, therefore, the bounden duty both of the Government and the people to try their utmost for the wide spread of such education? Of course every reasonable man will answer this question in the affirmative. But I can safely say that the Government nowadays being too suspicious, is apt to act in the wrong direction. A recent and striking illustration of this is the abolition of the Mahad English High School; and I can safely say that the Government has acted on one-sided and biassed information. I am also sure that, if all the facts were placed before the Government by the Mahad Municipality or the Mahad public, there is every possibility of the matter being reconsidered. But as a resident of Mahad I feel it my pious duty to lay all the facts before the public and the Government.

Mahad is a town in the corner of the Kolaba District. Formerly boys from this place were required to go to Bombay or Poona for English education. But from 1901 the Municipality of Mahad had raised the standard of edueation by the establishment of the special classes (viz., 6th and 7th standard including the Matric and U. S. F. examination). It is only from this year that the A. V. School of Mahad began to prosper. Thenceforth students appear from this Municipal English High School for Matriculation and Shool Final every year, and I am very proud to say that this school has got very satisfactory results. The Municipality provided this school with two graduates and two undergraduates. In short the school was going on very prosperously. The 6th and 7th standards consisted of about forty boys. These special classes would have been self-supporting in a year or so. Sometimes it has so happened that the boys sent up for Matriculation have all passed. Considering all these facts the Government has enlisted these special classes as an addition to the number of other High Schools in the Bombay Presidency; and now it is very surprising to learn this year that the Educational Department has withdrawn its recognition of these classes from Jan. 1909. The reason assigned by the Edeuntional Department for the said withdrawal of the recognition is the receipt of certain unsatisfactory reports to the Educational Department. These must have been possibly the reports of the Revenue authorities of our Dirtrict (Kolaba). God knows only what those reports are; but I am sure that if those reports were published it can be shown how they are one-sided and based on wrong information. Mahad is located far off from any city. There is not any well conducted English High School within a distance of even 100 miles. The climate of Mahad being healthy many students even from a distant place attended these special classes. But now the inhabitants of Mahad even are required to send their boys to Poona or Bombay for secondary education.

Upto this time it was convenient for poorest parents to send up their boys for Matriculation or Final examination. But now that boon has been cruelly taken away by the Educational Department. The facts which lead the authorities to send such reports are the following :—"Some boys from this school absented themselves at the time of the conviction of Tilak and Paranjpe."

Excepting these occasions, the students were very obedient, studious and were observing proper discipline. No reasonable man will defend the conduct of the boys on such occasions. But after all they are children and would it not have been more proper if some milder remedy would have been found sufficient.

The Municipality of Mahad had taken the wisest step on this occasion. Some boys in this school have been fined, some were given pardon on expressing their apology and five ringleaders of the boys have been expelled from the school for the period of one year. The rest of the boys were properly advised and it appeared that these punishments had a very good effect upon the minds of the students. In several schools in the Presidency such things have occurred but the managers of these schools have done nothing more than what the Mahad Municipality has done in this matter. Withal, is it just and proper to close the school altogether—would it be right if any man would propose the burning of a living house for fear of bugs?

I therefore think that the Educational Department must have taken this step on wrong and inaccurate information. The absenting of the boys on such occasions have happened in many schools, even in Government High Schools, but no school is heard to have been closed for such conduct of the students. I cannot guess any real reason why the Mahad residents are so unfortunate as to see their English High School closed for such foolish conduct of the boys. I therefore request both the Government and the Educational Department to make proper inquiry in the matter and, if found advisable, should take that High School under its own management. Anyhow, if recognition be again granted to the said High School the public of Mahad and the surroundings district will be very much obliged for the kindness of the Educational Department. Will the learned, benevolent and public-spirited Director of Public Instruction, Bombay, take these my humble lines into a most proper and kind consideration?—Yours, etc.

A WELLWISHER OF MAHAD.

GOANESE SERVANTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Goanese servant is a much-abused nonentity. Unfortunately the limitation of his sphere to the cuisine does not enable him to take cudgels on his behalf. Mr. Brown in your to-day's issue gives vent to bitter invectives against that poor individual. Evidently his bad humour has its foundation in a scene where his cook would not brook a reduction in wages for the two days in which February, just ended, counts short. That the average Goanese cook is the best cook available in India is attested to by many. Black-sheep do exist in every fold, but is it not queer that all these black-sheep should have found their way into Mr. Brown's cook-room? It is untrue that an average Goanese servant is dirty, ignorant or slovenly. Temper and rudeness my often exist, but are generally individual characteristics and do not justify wholesale massacre of the reputation of the Goanese servant as a class. Gentlemen who pay better of course get better class of servants, many of whom in their old age draw pensions from their masters whom they have served for years. Mr. Brown's prejudice, engendered by some unique experience with a nasty tartar, has led his thoughts into a channel likely to aid an important discovery in the cerebral regions. His vision, as to the life which the Goanese servants lead and as to their appearance being inferior to wild beasts, is deeply blurred and would only go to show that it is the very lowest class he has hitherto met. Every society has its dregs. Confession has kept the morality of these people at a much higher level than imagined by Mr. Brown, whose opinion on confession can only be met by *ne sutor ultra crepidam*. I may add that I have often perused certificates of Goanese servants given to them by the best of Englishmen, which have gone to show that the Goanese servant on the whole is intelligent, honest, law-abiding and humble.—Yours, etc.

JUSTICE.

Bombay, March 8th.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MARCH 9.

Thunderstorms have occurred at several stations in South India, Cohin, Trivendrum and Tinnevelly each reporting half an inch of rain, but skies are clearing there and the weather is now likely to become settled. Sibsigar reports a light fall of rain and light precipitation occurred in Kashmir.

The weather is still much hotter than usual in North-east India, but in the United Provinces and Central parts of the country, temperature has fallen and is normal.

Skies are heavily clouded in the extreme of North India, but generally clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in the greater part of the country, the deficiency being very large in North-east India.

Forecast.—Presipitation is probable in Kashmir and thunderstorms are likely in Assam.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 9TH MARCH.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 9th March, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded in the North and lightly clouded in the North-East Punjab but are clear elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is generally normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is generally in defect. Temperature has become normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is nearly normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect. Temperature has risen generally and is now normal except for an excess in the maximum at Veraval and round the Gulf of Cambay.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air continues drier than usual. Temperature has fallen and is now low at night at some stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are moderately clouded in the South but remain clear in the North Konkan. Humidity is in defect at Bombay but normal elsewhere. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual nearly everywhere. Day temperature is in excess at some stations; night temperature is nearly normal.

General Remarks.—The depression from Persia has entered North-West India and pressure is 1-8 inch in defect in the Punjab. Skies have become moderately clouded in the North Punjab but have cleared in Upper Sind and the South-West Punjab. No precipitation has occurred.

In the south of the Peninsula, Cochin has had 0·43 inch of rain during a thunderstorm but skies have nearly cleared.

Dry weather is likely except in the submontane districts of the Punjab where a few light showers may occur.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appendad is Tuesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st November to date.
Bushire (8th)	69·6	56·1	...	5·96
Jask (8th)	75·8	68·3	...	1·84
Muskat (8th)	79·8	69·1	...	4·70
Multan	86·3	58·0	...	0·60
Rawalpindi	74·4	53·9	...	5·03
Lahore	84·9	53·7	...	1·62
Sirsa	85·8	54·6	...	0·57
Ambala	82·5	54·5	...	1·37
Delhi	84·7	59·8	...	1·17
Agra	85·0	58·5	...	1·27
Mainpuri	86·8	59·1	...	0·55
Jhansi	89·0	66·5	...	0·53
Cawnpore	88·4	58·6	...	0·22
Allahabad	91·1	63·5	...	0·46
Jacobabad	92·6	56·8	...	0·44
Karachi	81·0	66·5	...	0·69
Ajmer	86·4	56·2	...	0·44
Jaipur	87·2	56·1	...	0·44
Kotah	?	?	...	0·18
Bhuj	93·1	65·5	...	0·35
Dwarka	85·3	68·2	...	0·19
Veraval	96·2	62 3	...	0·00
Rajkot	94·9	58·7	...	0·32
Bhavnagar Para	94·6	62·0	...	0·65
Surat	100·1	63·6	...	0·02
Ahmedabad	97·6	62·7	...	0·07
Deesa	96·8	59·4	...	0·00
Neemuch	88·0	55·3	...	0·00
Indore	89·1	54·8	...	0·01
Jubbulpore	88·5	51·8	...	1·94
Sangor	86·6	63·5	...	1·02
Hoshangabad	91·1	54·9	...	1·78
Khandwa	95·2	56·1	...	0·07
Akola	99·2	61·1	...	1·22
Amraoti	97·8	69·8	...	1·09
Nagpur	97·6	58·1	...	0·27
Chanda	96·5	61·5	...	0·23
Raipur	98·7	67·6	...	0·08
Bombay	84·8	71·5	...	0·00
Ratnagiri	86·8	69·9	...	0·20
Mormugao	87·0	75·7	...	0·00
Karwar	87·8	72·5	...	0·00
Malegaon	99·4	56·6	...	0·33
Ahamednagar	96·4	60·5	...	0·00
Poona	97·5	62·3	...	0·37
Sholapur	99·3	70·9	...	0·02
Bijapur	99·2	69·7	...	0·15
Belgaum	94·8	63·6	...	0·34
Aurangabad	96·7	61·2	...	0·00
Nizamabad (Indur)	100·9	64·7	...	0·00
Hyderabad	97·8	63·7	...	0·05
Mangalore	88·7	75·9	...	0·24
Calicut	87·8	77·1	...	5·36
Cochin	91·7	75·8	0·43	6·67
Colombo	87·0	70·0	0·01	7·84
Masulipatam	90·4	72·6	...	0·23
Bellary	100·0	71·8	...

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE AND THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

"THE SIND GAZETTE":—The discussion in Parliament shows clearly that Lord Morley's proposal to appoint an Indian gentleman to the Executive Council of the Governor-General, is regarded with considerable apprehension by many of those who are qualified by experience to offer an opinion. It is likewise viewed with considerable distrust by the great body of Mahomedans, who foresee that their own chance of being represented on the Council is extremely remote. Yet, despite apprehension and distrust, there is little doubt that the Secretary of State will pursue his path undaunted and that the next appointment to the Executive Council will fall to a Hindu. If Lord Morley has been correctly reported, he has not been strictly logical in the defence of his proposal. He informed the Mahomedans that his object was not to appoint a Mahomedan *qua* Mahomedan, or a Hindu *qua* Hindu, but merely to remove a disability under which Indian gentlemen have hitherto been considered ineligible, in fact though not in law, for the highest executive office. In other words, he wishes to appoint the "best" man, whatever his race. At the same time, he has indicated in unmistakeable terms his intention of appointing an Indian to the next vacancy. Now the next vacancy does not occur till April, and we have been told officially that no decision as to Sir Erle Richards' successor has yet been made. But if no decision has yet been made, how does Lord Morley know that of the possible candidates an Indian will be the fittest for the office? His position is untenable. As a master of fact, it is impossible to believe that with the whole English Bar to select from, the choice would fall on an Indian lawyer if fitness were the sole criterion. Lord Morley is setting up another disability in place of the one he is removing. He is in fact saying that one place on the Viceroy's Council is to be "reserved" for an Indian, and that for this place no Englishman however superior, need apply. Whatever grounds Lord Morley may have for this reservation, it would be more straightforward to admit that it is simply substituting one disability for another. Although in our opinion the step is very ill-advised, there is nothing to be apprehended in the immediate results. It so happens that the vacancy which will occur in April is the one for which an Indian gentleman is best suited, and in which he will have least chance of affecting British prestige. If an appointment were pending in the Home, or Finance or Commerce Departments, most people would view the prospect with dismay; but in the comparatively quiet atmosphere of the Legislative Department, an accomplished Indian lawyer (and there are many such) will, doubtless, perform his allotted duties. It is of course, true that he will share the deliberations of his colleagues on general policy and may be frequently in opposition to them, but it is equally true that in such cases he will be promptly overruled. And though he will have the right to append a minute of dissent to any despatch of which he does not approve, he will only exercise that right very sparingly if he wishes his minutes to carry weight at the India Office. And if the right man is chosen, an able lawyer who has had experience in administration and adorned one of the High Court benches, there is no reason to suppose that he will be always in opposition. On the contrary, he will probably find that his political views are considerably modified by responsibility, and though it is not likely that he will add conspicuously to the strength of the Council, it would perhaps be hardly fair to oppose the appointment on that account. And lastly, it must be remembered that even Lord Morley does not propose to appoint more than one Indian at a time to the Supreme Council, and that since the first appointment is to be to the Legal Membership, all the subsequent appointments will probably be to the same office. We must be thankful for small mercies, and hope that the first selection will be a happy one: on it the success of the experiment will largely depend.

THE CHRISTIAN LITERATURE SOCIETY FOR INDIA.

THE "MADRAS MAIL":—The Christian Literature Society of India, which has proved such a potent influence in the spread of Christianity and its civilising influence in this country during the last fifty years, celebrated the Jubilee of its foundation last week. The Society was inaugurated in England in 1858 as the Christian Vernacular Education Society for India, by a number of philanthropists, including several civil and military officers who had laboured in India, with the double object of enlightening the people of this land and propaganding the message of the Gospel. It soon began to attracts to its ranks many ardent and enthusiastic Missionaries and laymen, the earlist and the most notable amongst them being Mr. (afterwards Dr.) Murdock, its Chief Indian Agent. The Committee of the Society strove to reach the masses of India through its publications in the language of the people, comparatively little being done in those days in the way of elementary education by any of the Missionary Societies which had established themselves in India. The Society's educational efforts were mainly directed to training Christian teachers for elementary schools, and with this object normal classes were opened in Bengal, the Punjab, Bombay and Madras, which in the last three named Provinces soon developed into fully equipped and efficient Training Colleges.

The work accomplished by these institutions was far-reaching in its results. More than 2,200 students passed through them, of whom over 1,400 entered the service of different Evangelical Missionary Societies as fully qualified elementary teachers. The Society also worked gradually to secure the supervision and Christianisation of village schools by means of small grants-in-aid, and Christian teachers visited these schools once or twice a week to teach the Bible. This simple system, it is claimed, "was productive of the most blessed results." With the development of the educational work rapidly grew the need for publication of Christian literature, in supplying which the Society was ever active. Indeed from the very commencement the larger share of the Society's resources was devoted to the work of publication. So great was the demand for the literature that the Society resolved in 1885 to withdraw from education and devote its energies solely to literature, the fact that many Missionary Societies had actively interested themselves in vernacular Christian education having rendered the Society's labours in that direction unnecessary. Consequent on its withdrawal from education work the Society's name was changed into the Christian Literature Society for India. During the first thirty-three years of its existence, the Society issued 1,820 publications, of which 15,805,000 copies were printed. During the sixteen years that have since elapsed it has issued 2 510 publications of which no fewer than 21,221,000 copies have been printed. Still the cry for more books is said to be louder and more urgent to-day than ever and the opportunities for effective evangelistic effort along literary lines are, as a result, proportionately increased.

At the meeting, several of the speakers bore testimony to the great and good work accomplished by the Society in the past, and to the still greater and more promising work that lies in the future. Well-deserved tributes of praise were paid to the memory of Dr. John Murdoch, who during fifty years of unremitting and devoted work for the Society in his capacity as its chief Indian Agent established for it a marvellous record of publishing activities. The Rev. E. M. Macphail, who presided at the meeting in the absence of Bishop Whitehead, impressed upon Missionary bodies the necessity for their supporting the Society, especially as it had no constituency at Home, such as individual Missionary Societies had. He also emphasised the importance of Missionary Societies economising their publishing work by combining to get it done through the one common agency of the Society rather than frittering away their resources by each trying to do its own publishing work. The Committee of the Society takes advantage of the occasion of the Jubilee to appeal for financial help. Already on the work of publishing alone the Society has spent over Rs. 43,20,000, and it is anxious to raise a special Jubilee Fund of Rs. 1,50,000. The need for the help of Indian friends and sympathisers of Missionary work in this country is found to be more urgent now than in the past, as the British public, which has hitherto very liberally supported the work of the Society, has more insistent claims on it purse from China, where there is an ever expanding field for Missionary work.

BENGAL WATERWAYS.

THE "ENGLISHMAN":—It is proposed that the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and the Calcutta Port Commissioners should approach the Local Government at an early date on the subject of the waterways of the province. This proposal will receive the enthusistic support of all who have at heart the interests of Bengal. It is suggested that a small deputation should wait upon His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor to represent the necessity for the creation of a Waterways Department of the Local Government, to deal with various improvement schemes which have been under consideration for some years past. The suggestion has been well received, and as was announced on the 4th inst., certain members of the deputation have been nominated by the bodies concerned. The deputation is sure to receive a sympathetic hearing from Sir E. Baker, and, if the support accorded by the public be strong enough, it is very possible that the Government of India will find a way to inaugurate the much-wanted department at an early date. In the Eastern Province the Lieutenant-Governor some time ago set in motion the machinery for the creation of a drainage and waterways branch of the P. W. D., and the Imperial Government have the matter now under consideration. A specially skilled officer is to study the country, to conduct surveys and to advise Government on feasible schemes of improvement. The advantages that will result from this to Eastern Bengal and Assam must be very great. It is very sincerely to be hoped that the Imperial Government will not waste any time in enabling Bengal proper to follow the lead of the new province.

The matter is one of great importance and it ought to be treated as urgent. For the last sixty years the "Englishman" has been steadfast in its demand for the proper control and improvement of the many great waterways of this country. It now endorses fully the request made by the two great public bodies who are mainly responsible for the development of the trade of the province and for the improvement of the port. Bengal is essentially a "land of waterways" yet in no part of India has so little been done to conserve and improve these natural resources. The ever changing shoals and currents of the Hooghly river are charted and surveyed daily, and its pilotage is one of the traditional marvels of navigation. Apart from this, which is essentially the work of the City of Calcutta, practically nothing is done with the rivers of Bengal. The department, the creation of which is prayed for now, ought to have been brought into existence by the Government many years ago. That it has not been is deplorable. It would be also astonishing, were it not for the fact that there is little room left for astonishment when we find four important improvement schemes approved in the days of the late Sir J. Woodburn, still no nearer completion than they were on the day that the first order went out for estimates and surveys. When the Madaripur Bhil Canalisation, the Outer Boat Route, the Tolly's Nallah Canalisation, and the Bhagirathi or Nuddea Rivers Improvement Schemes are completed then will Bengal have reason to cease feeling ashamed of the continued neglect of her waterways. Even so the work will have hardly more than begun, for there will remain a great number of other rivers calling for improvement. There have been memorials innumerable on the subject, made to a succession of Lieutenant-Governors and high officials, yet the suggested improvements have scarcely got beyond the proposal stage. There has invariably arisen the excuse of lack of funds, following on lack of special interest. The requisite funds are sequestered for other and less necessary works. This will be ever the case till there is a special department to look after the waterways of the province, and a strong special officer to press its necessities upon the attention of a much occupied Government.

The problem of the improvement of the Bengal waterways is a large one, and complicated; yet it must be solved at an early date, or it will become more difficult and the country will suffer in proportion. The maintenance, control, and improvement of rivers constitute one of the most important, and least easy, branches of civil engineering, and it is well known that rivers, whether required for navigation, or irrigation, are very apt to deteriorate if left to themselves. If any proof of this were needed it is afforded by the history of Bengal waterways. The importance of a special rivers department, and of early and extensive improvements, is then easily understood. With this matter of the improvement of the river reaches, and the control and guidance of their currents, is bound up another problem, that of forest conservation, not only in Bengal, but along the courses east and west, of its great rivers, and in the distant mountains. One of the great difficulties that hydraulic engineers and inland navigators have to deal with is the excessive variability in the flow of the rivers. This depends on evaporation, as percolation, as much as on precipitation. The immense influence exercised on all three by forests is coming to be recognised more and more, too late perhaps. Evaporation produces considerable diminution in the rainfall available for supplying watercourses. Forests, especially in the catchment areas effect a great reduction in evaporation and increase the flow of streams. More particularly do they tend to equalise the flow of rivers by causing storm water to reach water course gradually. They increase available rainfall by reducing evaporation, particularly in dry months, when water is most needed. On impermeable strata, and on hill sides they are particularly valuable, for they regulate and retard the downward rush of flood water, and bind the loose soil. They thus prevent spaces and torrential floods, lessen or remove silting by stopping the cutting of gullets by the rain, and so keep the rivers clear and full. River improvement must be accompanied by forest improvement on an extensive scale.

THE "Punjabi" reports that some guns which were stolen from a running train near Ferozpur have been discovered, and twelve arrests have been made.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BOMBAY WHEAT.

The second memorandum on the wheat crop in the Bombay Presidency including Sind and Native States for the season 1908-09:—Note.—On an average of the five years ending 1906-07 the area under wheat in the territories included in this forecast has represented some 8·7 per cent. of the total area under the crop in whole India. During the same period the irrigated wheat area in British Territory has averaged 11·2 per cent. in the Presidency and 87·1 per cent. in Sind. The ratios this year are 7·3 and 60·1 per cent. respectively.

(Estimates up to 20th February.)

Area.—Latest reports show total area under wheat at—

	British Districts.	Native States.
Presidency.....	1,060,800	484,200
Sind	457,100	27,500
	1,517,900	511,700
Total ...	2,029,600 acres.	

4·5 per cent. below last year's area. 12·2 per cent. below the average of the preceding 10 years. 27·5 per cent. below the average of the 10 years excluding famine years.

In the Presidency deficiency of sowing rains has generally curtailed area everywhere except in South Gujarat. Here as also in Gujarat States wheat replaced cotton and other crops damaged by incessant July-August rains. Other States also report some increase in area due to favourable sowing rain. In Sind, floods in Karachi and deficient water-supply in Thar and Parkar have reduced area. Elsewhere cultivation extended under favourable inundation.

Season.—There has practically been little rain after sowing and the crop suffered in many places, particularly in the lighter soils in East Deccan and Karnatak. The irrigated crop is fairly good everywhere and may be estimated as normal in Gujarat and 75 per cent. in the Deccan and Karnatak. The dry crop in South Gujarat is about 75 per cent. of the normal, in Deccan 50 to 75 per cent. in Khandesh, Satara and western parts of other districts but only about 20 to 35 per cent. in eastern tracts. In the Karnatak the crop is fair in the west, yielding 40 to 60 per cent. of the normal but bad in the east about 10 to 20 per cent. Harvesting of dry crop is commenced in places.

In Sind the crop is still young and is reported to be fair everywhere.

BOMBAY LINSEED.

The second memorandum on the linseed and rapeseed crops in the Bombay Presidency including Sind and Native States for the season 1908-09:—Note.—On an average of the five years ending 1906-07 the areas under linseed and rapeseed crops in the British territories included in this forecast represent some 8·3 and 1·2 per cent. respectively of the total area under these crops in British India.

(Estimates up to 20th February.)

Area.—Latest reports show the total area under these oilseeds at—

	Linseed. Acres.	Rapeseed. Acres.
British Districts	112,300	106,600
Native States ...	10,100	79,500
Total ...	122,400	186,100

19 per cent. below last year, 69 per cent. over last year, 48 per cent. below the average, 59 per cent over the average of preceding 10 years.

Linseed.—Deficiency of rain at sowing time has curtailed area everywhere particularly in North Deccan, which formerly claimed 3·5th of the total crop. There has been no rain after sowing and the crop has suffered through absence of moisture and want of sufficient cold and dew particularly in eastern tracts. Here the crop is estimated to yield 15 to 30 per cent. of the normal. Elsewhere it comes to about 40 to 50 per cent. Harvesting has commenced in places.

Rapeseed.—Incessant rains of July-August afforded sufficient moisture to extend cultivation in Gujarat and favourable inundation in Sind led to the same result. The crop is progressing well in Gujarat; in Sind it is reported to be good in Karachi and Upper Sind Frontier and fair elsewhere.

BURMA GROUND-NUTS.

The final forecast of the ground-nut crop in Burma for the year 1908-09:—

Summary.—The area now reported under ground-nut in the four principal ground-nut-producing districts is 199,222 acres, an increase of 10,644 acres over the acreage given in the third forecast and 62,192 acres over last year's actuals. The early rains were favourable and preliminary sowings were successful. A period of drought followed which checked sowings and retarded the crop; the later rains, however, were fair and harvesting operations on the uplands were normal. On the islands the harvest is not yet over. The crop is a fair one, but the acre outturn is not up to average. The total outturn of the four districts furnishing forecasts is estimated at 6,643,774 nine-gallon baskets. Adding some 800,000 baskets for districts not furnishing forecasts, the total outturn of the Province is estimated at about 7 1-2 million nine-gallon baskets.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	4	2	5
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	11	3	15
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	0	0	19
D Khotwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	1	0	5
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	20	15	28
F Parel, Sewree and Sion...	2	2	8
G Mahim and Worli	4	2	11
Water Division	0	0	0
Harbour.....	0	0	0
Hospitals.....	0	6	20
Total.....	42	30	111
This day last year.....	44	41	144

SMALL-POX.

*Attacks.	Deaths.
7	3

* Includes two imported cases, one from Goa and the other from the harbour.

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

March 9th, 1909.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead	Found Infected.
A	14	42	6
B	88	155	41
C	98	64	11
D	23	31	7
E	76	58	9
F	26	1	1
G	41	4	2
Total to date...	371	353	77
Total rats killed.....			729

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Dept., 33 Farringdon Road London, England.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THE "PARSI":—In his speech at the annual meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, the Hon. Mr. H. E. E. Procter expressed views on the evil effects of juggling with the currency, dealing with different aspects, but leading to practically the same conclusions as those which were set forth in these columns a few weeks ago. The tempering with reserves, in the vain expectation of getting something out of nothing, has effects which to the ordinary individual are like a monetary malaria—a drain on his financial vitality—but to the head of a large import and export house it must appear more in the light of highway robbery with violence. The difficulty arises not so much from the Financial Member being incapable of grasping elementary principles as from his tendency to regard himself as a sort of Rockefeller or Harriman, with a hoard that he is determined to increase, no matter who goes under. The old complaint used to be that Government was unbusiness-like. Now it is showing such extreme capacity that it is time to call a halt.

The "Gujarati":—The Hon. Mr. Procter dwelt upon a number of topics in his speech at the annual meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce. The policy of the Indian Government in holding Gold Standard Reserve Fund in British securities instead of in liquid gold in this country has come in for a good deal of criticism. Similarly the wisdom and justice of allocating the half share of profits on coinage for the purpose of rolling stock, before the Gold Standard Reserve had reached a very much larger figure, have also been questioned. These two complaints are a part of the large grievance whether the country has got a really sound monetary system. There is a sharp difference of opinion on this question. Mr. Armstrong, while he holds that the commercial community were right in their protest against the utilisation of half the profits for railway purposes, is of opinion, which is shared in by many, that the present currency system is but a makeshift. We do not know why the Government cause enormous inconvenience to the commercial community as well as the rest of the public at large by not complying with the sensible suggestion that has been made that currency notes of all circles should be made legal tender for three presidency towns instead of in their own circles only.

PRESENTATION TO DR. STEIN.

The "Rast Goftar":—As the land of ancient Aryans, India offers a wide field for historical researches which the Indians can exploit to a more beneficial purpose than foreigners. In her folk-lore and archæologic relics, in old coins and monuments, in its ancient books and traditions, there lie buried a valuable treasure which, if properly studied, would throw an immense flood of light on the national evolution of the race from pre-historic times. Indian students of the early history of the country like Dr Bhandarkar are few and far between, and the greatest researches effected during modern times are those which European savants, and oddly enough English officials in spite of their strenuous engagements, have made. We may hope that the Royal Asiatic Society of Bombay would be largely recruited from educated natives taking a lively and earnest interest in its work, and the Campbell Medal, of which the first recipient is a man of no less eminence than the learned Dr. Stein, would offer the requisite stimulus to work.

SCHOOL BOYS DABBLING IN POLITICS.

The "Gujarati":—We feel the Hon. Mr. Gokhale did a timely and useful service to the cause of the education of our youth especially in the Deccan and to that of our political agitation generally by boldly and unreservedly giving out his opinion that students ought not to be allowed to take any active part in public meetings. He stated his experience about English students to the effect that in European countries only grown-up men who are expected to form an independent opinion of themselves and who by their experience, knowledge, age and developed judgment are in a position to declare their opinions attend public meetings, and deprecate the attempts that have been and are being made in our country to use raw youths as tools in public agitations and demonstrations. Grown-up boys such as College students, may be allowed to attend meetings, if necessary, but at a time of life which is best suited to learning and moulding of character their minds ought not to be inflamed by passions and their judgments warped by precocious politics. At present we see immature youths openly sitting in judgments upon their seniors and by the connivance and countenance of selfish demagogues hissing and hooting at their elders. In the interest of the youth themselves it is desirable that parents or public leaders should shut the doors of all public meetings intended for grown-up people against mere school boys and they ought on no account to be permitted to dabble in public matters.

LORD MORLEY'S REFORM SCHEME.

The "Praja Bandhu":—We wish Anglo-India would think well before kicking up a row in the matter of the Morley-Minto scheme of reforms in the administration of this country. They can, if they choose, set up an agitation hostile to it, and thereby retard for a time the concessions to the people of India contemplated by the Secretary of State and the Viceroy. Their agitation, no matter of howsoever a strong nature, cannot however for reasons that are too obvious to need a mention result in a withholding of the concessions for any considerable length of time. The educated section of the people is bent upon getting a further share in the administration with the aid of constitutional agitation, and it is impossible to shut the doors against them for all time to come. The old order of things has undergone a thorough change and White Brahminism is an impossibility at the present time. It is absolutely necessary that the natives of India should be further associated with the British in the work of administration and the present is quite an opportune moment for making a move towards this end especially when both, the Secretary of State for India and the Viceroy, are of one mind as regards the necessity of making a change in the "status quo." It is in our opinion utterly impossible to permanently keep back the concessions, but there is a thing like their coming too late when they would lose all grace, and would be practically looked upon as having been extorted by sheer force. We wish to draw their attention to this aspect of the matter, and trust they will ponder well over it before deciding to oppose the scheme from personal and selfish motives.

THE MEDICAL CONGRESS EXHIBITION.

THE "INDIAN SPECTATOR":—A unique feature of the Medical Congress was the Exhibition. It was unique, first, because the meetings of medical men to discuss questions in which they are interested are not usually accompanied by accessories of that kind, and secondly, because the exhibits themselves were highly instructive. From another point of view, what was unique ought to be the common practice, for what is the value of a lecture on science without a demonstration or a series of experiments? The Exhibition was an embodiment of the idea that science is not learnt by the word of mouth but by observation and experiment—an educational truth which is illustrated by the importance attached to laboratory work in the Government's scheme of university reforms. The Exhibition, however, had another object in view. It sought to popularise some of the great discoveries of medical science, and diffuse at least a vague belief among the people that great are the achievements of the healing art and that it will generally be wise to be guided by the expert's teachings for the time being, though these require to be revised from time to time, and the confidence enthusiasm of to-day may sometimes prove the folly of to-morrow. Ever since H. E. the Governor paid attention to the medical and sanitary requirements of the Presidency—which practically means, as soon as he landed in Bombay—he has sought strenuously to restore the lost faith in some of the remedies of Science. Medical exhibitions cannot perhaps be held as often as agricultural exhibitions and cattle shows. But the labour of organising them is always likely to be repaid.

THE DECENTRALISATION COMMISSION.

THE "PARSI":—The Decentralisation Commission was formed not so much with the object of discovering whether decentralisation is needed, as with the intention of settling how best decentralisation can be carried out. During its tour in India it excited the same general interest as the Factories Commission, but that its objects were but slightly grasped was sufficiently evidenced by the entire irrelevance of much of the evidence offered. The witnesses were allowed to put in a little essay besides answering specific question, and some of these literary efforts were amazing—one gentleman, a Secretary to Government in Bombay, running amok of everything from the Universities to the Police Courts. Now that the report, of nearly four hundred pages, has been issued, Reuter says it is impossible in a summary to touch more than its garment's hem, and we shall have to wait till the freighters land this massive literary feat at the docks before we shall know the tenth part of what it contains. Some of what we are vouchsafed has already appeared embodied in the Morley reform scheme,—such, for instance, as the recommendation to assist Lieutenant-Governors with an Executive Council of four members—the number being made thus large so as to accommodate an Indian member without giving him much rope. So, too, we may take it, at the other end of the scale, the recommendation to revive the punchayet system is in accordance with the expressed wish of the Secretary of State to make self-government as all-pervasive as possible. Local Governments will appreciate the suggestion that they should have the power to create new appointments, formerly entirely centralised in the Secretary of State, and only lately granted to the Government of India. In case of necessity the formalities to be gone through were extremely annoying, and in many cases the Government of India or the Secretary of State have no real opportunity of judging whether the appointment is necessary, so the system was not even check on nepotism.

THE "INDIAN SPECTATOR":—The recommendation of this Commission that the system of single Lieutenant-Governors is no longer suited to the larger provinces, and that the Executive Councils of the Provincial Governments ought to contain qualified Native members, will considerably strengthen Lord Morley's hand in carrying his Bill through the House of Lords. The opposition to those proposals will almost melt away, when it is seen that they are not merely the Government of India's and Lord Morley's proposals, but have received the support of an independent Royal Commission. We are not told whether there are any dissentient members. The recommendations will carry special weight if they happen to be unanimous. Some of the recommendations could be easily foreseen. There was almost a consensus of opinion among the witnesses that the powers of the District Officers should be enlarged and the recommendation to that effect causes no surprise. The details of the recommendation are its very essence, and they could not be telegraphed. That District Officers should be better acquainted with the vernacular languages, was also a view strongly pressed upon the attention of the Commission. It is difficult to see how otherwise the officers can mix with the people. The evidence on the posibility of reviving Village Panchayats was not of a uniform character. The Commission is said to have commended caution—that virtue is indispensable in the work of government generally. Is no caution necessary in passing a Colonisation Act? But the Commission favours the general idea and how it will and can be worked out, depend upon the people themselves.

THE "PRAJA BANDHU":—We have no hesitation in saying that the recommendations judged even from the summary cannot but increase the power of the local authorities and liberalize the administration. The recommendation that deserves special mention is the one relating to the formation of Legislative Councils for Lieutenant-Governors, thus putting their Provinces in this respect on the same level as the older Provinces administered by Governors. The present arrangement is, indeed, far from satisfactory, and with the spread of education and development of public spirit it is already time to make an advance on the lines proposed, which is nothing else but an echo from the officialdom of the demands made from time to time by the representatives of the people in the interests of better administration.

THE GOVERNMENT AND PARLIAMENT.

MR. PEASE, the Chief Liberal Whip, has just declared that the General Election will come before many months are over, and that the issue will be the abolition of the veto of the House of Lords.

MR. ASQUITH AND HIS COLLEAGUES.

Of the Prime Minister the "Saturday Review" says: "It is no small tribute to Mr. Asquith's ability and force of character that in the House his followers are more loyal and enthusiastic at the end of his first year of Premiership than appeared likely at first. Would-be rivals he may have, but there is no man, except Mr. Balfour who can challenge comparison with him in mastery of the Parliamentary machine."

"Of Mr. Asquith's colleagues, two," says the "Saturday Review," "are notoriously disloyal, and, if rumour is to be believed, one at least does not scruple to let slip Cabinet secrets for his own purposes. But any idea of open revolt for the present may be set aside. The debacle may be nearer than is supposed, but we hardly anticipate it this year. When it comes it will only be a preliminary to a rearrangement of parties."

The two immediate problems of Parliament will be to settle the Budget and the Naval programme, and each will affect the other. It is expected that Mr. Lloyd-George, as Chancellor of the Exchequer, will have to find the sum of 22½ million pounds. If the unfortunate expedient is resorted to of not paying off the annual instalment of money due for existing debts the task may be reduced by perhaps five million pounds, leaving a deficit to be vided for of 14½ million pounds.

The problem is: How to get it?

With regard to the Navy, there is one group, represented by the "Spectator," which desires a considerable naval increase. It says:

"Already there are signs in Germany that people are saying: 'The game is not worth the candle. We shall never catch up with the British, and we are therefore exhausting our strength uselessly in trying to do so.' That is the feeling we want to encourage, and we can and shall encourage it if now—for now is the moment—we make a really great effort and show the whole world that we are absolutely determined, no matter what the cost, not merely to keep just ahead, but to place a great and impassable interval between us and our chief competitor for the command of the sea."

The "Nation," on the other hand, argues that the recent visit of the King to Germany and its effect should stand for something in discussing our new Naval programme. "We confess," it says, "that we cannot think it possible that a Liberal Government will inform the world, on the meeting of Parliament, that the foreign situation is unchanged, and that the veiled war of naval armaments is to go on as before. That would be a grave assumption. If diplomacy and material strength have no relation to each other, if a cordial reconciling visit is of no account, and the European peoples are invited to go on bearing indefinitely the ever-increasing burden of an armed peace, we have conceded one argument of the war-makers, that preparation for an early Anglo-German struggle is the better because, the cheaper, expedient.

STATESMEN AND POLICY VS. EXPERTS.

"It is time," continues the "Nation," "for Liberals to say that the lines of defence for this country must lie finally with its statesmen, and not with its 'experts.' The Navy Estimates are again being inflated, through the now accustomed campaign of these latter gentlemen for a 'good Press'—be it well understood, a Tory Press—in its favour How long are we to endure these methods, inconsistent as they are with the true power of the permanent Service and their security against party criticism? They imply two evils, the divorce of armaments from policy and the practical obliteration of Liberal statesmanship.

"Liberal Governments now act in the matter of the war services under threats of resignation by gentlemen, grown bolder with impunity, who have secured beforehand the public opinion they exploit for a narrow and often disputed technical view. This journal has hitherto defended Sir John Fisher from the unsparing attacks of a rival interest on the Service. But we confess we doubt whether the country would not have greatly benefited if two years ago, the heads of the factions whose war cries then filled the Press had been simultaneously relieved of their duties, and a much-needed lesson learned in the self-effacement of officers on service. It is not too late for the Parliamentary Party to come to the rescue, and to assert policy against technique.

"We observe that the 'Daily Chronicle' states without contradiction that about one-fifth of the Cabinet, including the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the most powerful living representative of historic Liberalism, have made a determined stand for moderate estimates. If this is true we have only to add that behind this one-fifth lie nine-tenths of the Parliamentary party and all the moral force of Liberalism. But if the present party unity on the Navy is broken up it is not only the Government which will suffer irreparable disaster. The blow will have been delivered at the heart of Liberalism at the hopes of democracy, and at the cause of European peace."

"We are" adds the "Nation," "well within sight of a Navy costing forty millions a year. We have arrived at a point when unless the whole moral and material force of the Liberal Party is unflinchingly exerted, all influence over peace and war and the well-being of two great communities will have passed completely out of its hands."

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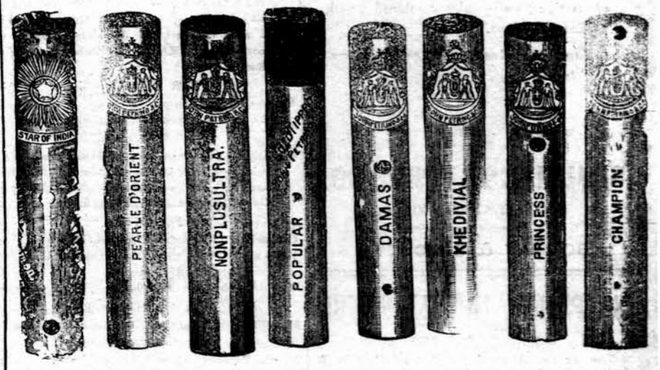

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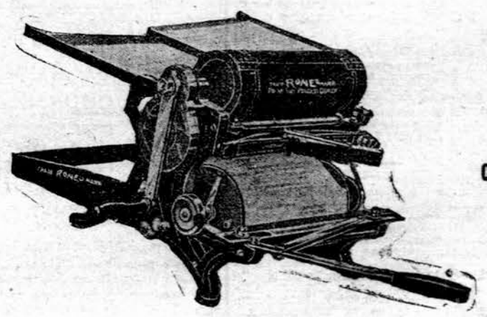

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LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

ILLEGAL CONVICTION AND SENTENCE.

Before Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and Mr. Justice Heaton.

IMPERATOR VS. LAXMON WALAD JANKU.

For the Crown :—The Government Pleader.

Their Lordships have disposed of this appeal, in which the appellant, accused No. 7, was convicted by Mr. K. Barlee, Additional Sessions Judge of Poona, of dacoity and was sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment. Accused No. 2 in the case was sentenced by the same Sessions Judge to rigorous imprisonment for two years, accused No. 4 to rigorous imprisonment for three years; and Nos. 1, 3, 5, and 6 each to seven years' rigorous imprisonment. The appeals of accused Nos. 1 to 6 were heard by the High Court and rejected. As to the appellant, accused No. 7, a notice was sent by the High Court to the District Magistrate of Poona.

The accused was charged in that, on the 1st September last, at Vadhu, Taluka Sirur, they committed dacoity by robbing the complainant, Bhagwanghir Hanmanghir and two others of their property valued at Rs. 350, Rs. 400, and Rs. 14 respectively, by beating them with stones and dealing kicks to them. They were further charged that they belonged to a wandering gang of persons associated for the purpose of habitually committing thefts, etc.

The evidence of the complainants showed that there were seven or eight males and the same number of females, in a word about fifteen persons assaulting the three complainants. The accused admitted that they were present at the time when the assault must have taken place and they were arrested on the spot the next morning. The assault took place in broad daylight. Accused No. 1 admitted that he was with the rest that evening, yet the complainants did not identify him as one of the assailants until four days after. In Mr. Barlee's opinion, this dacoity was very bold, and accused had shewn by their resistance to the villagers that they were dangerous characters. They were convicted and sentenced as mentioned above.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, in disposing of the appeal, said their Lordships did not find from the record that the jury delivered any verdict with reference to the present appellant, who was accused No. 7 at the Sessions trial. The unanimous verdict of the jury was that accused Nos. 2 to 6 were guilty and four of the jury were of opinion that accused No. 7 was guilty. The Sessions Judge accepted the unanimous verdict of the jury as to accused Nos. 2 to 6, and that of a majority with respect to accused No. 1. Although there was no verdict delivered as to accused No. 7 Laxmon valad Janku, the Sessions Judge had convicted him of the offence under section 395 of the Indian Penal Code and sentenced him to suffer rigorous imprisonment for seven years. This was illegal. Accused No. 7 has not been tried according to laws. The Judge ought to have asked the jury to give their verdict. Reversing the conviction and sentence, their Lordships sent the case back with a direction that the accused No. 7 Luxmon valad Janku, be tried according to law.

A SUCCESSFUL GOVERNMENT APPEAL.

Before Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and Mr. Justice Heaton.

IMPERATOR VS. BAI KESHARIBAI.

For the accused :—Mr. N. R. Mehta.

For the Crown :—The Government Pleader.

Their Lordships have disposed of the appeal in this case. The accused was charged with suffocating to death her step-daughter Mithi, 6 years, but was acquitted by Mr. T. W. Baker, Sessions Judge of Surat, Government appealed against the order of acquittal.

The proceedings in Mr. Baker's Court showed that, when Kesari's husband left his native place Lavachla for Bombay, he gave charge of his two children by his former wife, a boy aged 3, and the girl Mithi aged 6, to their step-mother the accused. Mithi was starving, and she begged for her food. Her community put her out of the caste, for the reason that she had partaken of food from the hand of persons belonging to other communities, and broken her caste. Kesari got Mithi home, at the intercession of Mithi's uncle: but refused to entertain the caste at a feast, so as to get Mithi re-admitted into the caste stating, that she had not got the Rs. 6 or 7 required for the purpose. She kept Mithi in a cowshed, and served her with food apart from the others. On 5th May, she took her to the village creek, and digging a pit in the mud, threw her head downwards into it. Mithi died of suffocation. She enjoined on the boy the preserving of silence, and threatened him with a similar fate, were he to speak a word of it. Mithi's body was found afterwards, a "panch" was held, and Kesari was charged. Agreeing with the majority of the jury, who pronounced Kesari not guilty by 3 to 2, the Judge acquitted and discharged her. In the Government appeal, their Lordships found that there were misdirections to the jury in certain matters; there was sufficient evidence for Kesari's conviction in the charge of murder. She was sentenced to transportation for life.

ALLEGED CHILD MURDER.

Before Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and Mr. Justice Heaton.

IMPERATOR VS. MUKHTA, WIDOW, AND TATIA RUTTONSIND RAJPUT.

For the accused :—Mr. H. G. Kulkarni.

For the Crown :—The Government Pleader.

Their Lordships have disposed of the appeal of accused No. 1, widow of Maruti Dhangur. The two accused were charged before Mr. B. Tyabjee, Sessions Judge of Sholapur, with the murder of an illegitimate child, aged two months. No. 1 was found guilty of murder and was sentenced to death. No. 2 was acquitted and discharged. No. 1 appealed to the High Court.

The theory of the prosecution was, that the child was killed by throttling by both the accused on 29th November, in Gaigawhan, in order to save the reputation of the widow; there were nail marks on the throat, and there were other injuries on the body. The defence was, that there was no need to commit the crime. The child was a weakling, suffering from diarrhœa and fever. The case hung on the sole testimony of the accused's daughter Kari (7), who had been tutored to make statements against her. Their Lordships held, that in a moment of irritation the accused might have beaten her hands on the person of the child, without meaning to cause its death, or without knowing that the action would bring about a fatal result. The child was emaciated, weak, and suffering. The act of the accused amounted, under the circumstances, to no more than causing simple hurt. Her death sentence was altered to one year's simple imprisonment.

QUESTION OF ADOPTION.

Extortion of Documents.

Before Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and Mr. Justice Heaton.

CHANBASAPPA PATTANSHETTI VS. SANGAWA AND OTHERS.

For the plaintiff-appellant—Mr. N. M. Patwardhan.

For the defendant-respondents—Mr. G. S. Mulgaokar and Mr. Sumitra.

This was an appeal from the decision of Mr. V. V. Phadke, the First Class Subordinate Judge of Dharwar. In this case plaintiff sued for a declaration that he was the owner of certain property as the adopted son of one Parappa Pattanshetti and also to have it declared that he was not bound by the terms of a certain document extorted from his natural father by the defendants and others. The value of the property claimed was over Rupees 4,000.

The allegation of the plaintiff was that the property in dispute belonged to his adoptive father Parappa, who enjoyed it till his death by plague in 1904; that before his death, he directed defendants 1 and 2, who are his widow and mother respectively to adopt plaintiff, who was his sister's son; that defendant No. 1 adopted him according to the custom of the caste and her guardian executed an adoption deed in favour of the plaintiff; that he thus became owner of all the property which remained in the possession of defendant No. 2 as his guardian; that some persons inimical to plaintiff's genetive father instigated disputes between the two defendants and defendant No. 1 began to do away with the property; that plaintiff's natural father thereupon applied to the District Court for a certificate of administration and guardianship in respect of the minor and his property and prayed that to prevent the property from being done away with, it should be taken possession of by the Nazir; that by order of the Court, the Nazir took possession of the property accordingly; that in the trial in the miscellaneous proceeding, defendant No. 1 stated in her deposition that she had not adopted plaintiff; that as defendant No. 1 denied the adoption it became necessary to file this suit. That some time after plaintiff's adoption some persons on behalf of defendant No. 1 threatened that they would prosecute plaintiff's natural father, obtained a document from him and arrived at an arbitrational decision according to their pleasure. Further that al the proceedings were fraudulent and illegal and the minor plaintiff could not bound thereby. Defendants contended that the allegations regarding the adoption were entirely false. Defendant No. 1 urged that she did net adopt plaintiff and that defendant No. 2 must have executed a document in collusion with plaintiff's natural father with a view to secure all the property to her daughter The original suit was decided by the First Class Subordinate Judge of Dharwar who held that the alleged adoption was not proved and dismissed the suit with costs. Against this decree an appeal was admitted into the High Court, and their Lordships after reviewing the evidence in the case confirmed the decree of the lower Court.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.

SHORT DELIVERY OF MICA.

Before Mr. Hakim, the Third Judge.

A. TYEBALI MUHAMAD ALI VS. BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

For the plaintiff.—Mr. Devrukhaker.

For the defendant.—Mr. Bomanji Dinshah.

In this case, plaintiff sued the defendant Company to recover Rs. 147, being the value of 20 bags of mica said to have been short landed by the Company's s.s. "Lalpoora". Defendant contended that out of the shipment of 50 bags of mica, 20 bags were found to be very frail, torn and slack and claimed protection under the clause contained in the bill of lading. The learned Judge, after taking the circumstances of the case into consideration, observed that though the bill of lading was clear, the cargo was accepted under the conditions mentioned therein. The conditions were that "the Company was not responsible for damages, evaporation, effect of climate or heat or sweat, leakage or breakage or other consequences arising from errors, absence of marks or from the insufficiency of the address or packing, internal or external." He therefore held that the Company was in no way responsible for the shortage and dismissed the suit with costs.

POLICE NEWS.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

ESPLANADE.

Before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate.

IMPORTING COCAINE WITHOUT A LICENCE.

His Worship disposed of the case in which Excise Superintendent Lorimer charged Dr. N. A. de Sylva with importing 10lbs. of cocaine without a licence from Bussreh. It appeared from the evidence that the accused, who knew someone on board the s.s. "Dwarka" wrote to the latter while the ship was at Bussreh asking him to take delivery of a parcel from a friend of his in that place, and bring it to Bombay. When the ship arrived in Bombay, the man wrote to the accused to call for the parcel. In the meanwhile, Mr. Lorimer receiving certain information went on board the ship, and asked if there was a parcel addressed to the accused. The parcel was shown him, Mr. Lorimer thereupon asked the Captain of the ship not to deliver the parcel without letting the Abkari authorities know. The "Dwarka" was then lying in the stream. The accused went to Ballard Pier, and met a Customs Officer and Sub-Inspector Ryan, and on unquiring found that the ship was in the stream. He did not go on board the ship and returned home. Mr. Lorimer again went on board the ship and on this occasion opened the parcel which was found to contain 10lbs. of cocaine.

The Magistrate in the course of his decision said:—The suggestion was first put forward by Mr. Godinho (accused's pleader) that the cocaine had been sent to the accused out of malice with the intention of ruining him and questions were put to Mr. Barelay with a view to show that the accused's visit to Bassreh, six months ago, when professionally called by the Governor of the place caused ill-feeling among the local doctors. Mr. Barclay was not aware that ill-feeling had been caused and even assuming that ill-feeling was aroused, it is hardly likely, as the acting Public Prosecutor pointed out, that a professional rival would go to the expense of paying for 10lbs. of cocaine to injure a doctor, who had returned to Bombay six months after his return.

Mr. Binning, who at a later stage represented the accused, suggested that the cocaine might have been sent by a Bassreh trader on his own initiative in good faith with a view to inducing the accused to dispose of it in Bombay. If the accused's statement, however, is true that he used to write to his friends in Bassreh and enclose letters similar to the one of 10th September, it is difficult to understand how 10lbs. of cocaine could have been substituted for fruit without the accused being consulted in the matter, and I am unable to believe that a merchant would send 10lbs. of cocaine without any agreement or understanding as to the object with which it was sent. The accused in his statement said, 'I know nothing about the parcel.' In section 3 of the Bombay Abkari Act, the word importing is defined as including the conveying into any part of the Presidency of Bombay from any other part of India. The question therefore arises whether the goods were conveyed into a part of the Presidency of Bombay. The Presidency of Bombay is not defined in the Abkari Act, but in the Bombay General Clausses Act 1 of 1904 it is defined as meaning the territories within British India under the administration of the Governor of Bomby in Council, and it is clear from the provisions of the Port Trust Act 1873, that the Bombay Hrrbous is under the administration of the Governor of Bombay in Council. The High Court in answer to certain questions which were referred by this Court has expressed the opinion that section 9 of the Abkari Act does not prohibit the importation of cocaine generally, it merely prohibits its importation unless duty has been paid; that the intention and requirements of section 9 that duty shall be paid can only be contravened when reasonable opportunity to pay the duty has been afforded and has been evaded and that facts may show such an evasion of opportunity to pay duty as to make the import punishable. The evidence of Mr. Harry Lorimer is to the effect that a favoured parcel, unlike the goods entered in the ship's manifest can be removed at any time on the day the ship arrives or any subsequent day; that there is no objection to a gentleman waiting a few days provided he pays the duty and that the documents necessary for the clearing of the goods entered in the manifest are not required for clearing favoured parcels. My opinion on the evidence as a whole is that it was never the intention of the accused to declare to the Customs authorities, the contents of the 'small parcel' which he asked Mr. Barclay to bring from Bassreh for him and that he never intended to pay duty on the same. The accused has had no special permission from the Local Government to import cocaine and his only chance of obtaining possession of the parcel was to evade the vigilance of the Customs officers. In my opinion, the reason he alleged for not going on board on the morning of the 28th September, viz., that it was rough, was merely an excuse put forward because he thought the conditions were not favourable for the removal of the cocaine, the attention of a Customs officer having been drawn by Mr. Ryan to his presence and his desire to go on board. When Mr. Ryan was cross-examined as to the state of the weather he said it was not every rough, in fact I believe there was no roughness on that day. Had the accused's intentions been honest, I think he would have availed himself of that opportunity and in the circumstances, I am of opinion that his evasion of this reasonable opportunity amounted to a contravention of the obligation to pay duty within the meaning of section 43. I convict the accused under sections 43 and 109 and as the quantity imported was very large I sentence him to pay a fine of Rs. 750.

MAZAGON.

Before Mr. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate.

ROBBING A GRAINDEALER.

Inspecter Bedley charged Dhonduba Yesso, a Hindu, with stealing a money purse containing Rs. 188 in cash belonging to Mulsey Champsey, a dealer in grain. The accused went to the complainant's shop to buy rice. When the complainant was busy giving the grain, the accused picked up the purse which was lying near him and ran away. Being chased he threw away the bag in a tea shop. He was ultimately overtaken and arrested. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

Before Rao Bahadhur Setalvad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate.

AN IMPUDENT ASSAULT.

Inspecter Carter charged Bahu Alaudin and Habibulla Mohidin, Mahomedans with causing hurt to one Gangaram Vishnu by means of a stick. The complaint was that on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock the complainant and two others were going along the Jairaj Lane when the accused and two others went up to them and demanded money for drinks. Being refused the first accused hit the complainant on the head making a bleeding wound. The second accused dealt a blow causing a wound on the thigh. The complainant fell down and his friends went to his assistance. The accused ran away. A complaint was made to the police and the injured man was taken to the hospital. The two accused were arrested in a pansopari shop the next day. His Worship convicted the accused and fined them Rs. 50 each, with the alternative of one day's rigorous imprisonment. Rs. 20 out of the amount of the fine was ordered to be paid to the complainant as compensation.

HONORARY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

FORT.

Before Messrs. R. H. S. Isaacs (Chairman), and F. R. Joshi.

Their Worships disposed of 33 cases, the majority of which were against hawkers for causing obstruction to the public. The accused were convicted and fined.

GIRGAON.

Before Messrs. V. S. Joshi and J. M. Framji Patel.

Their Worships disposed of 44 cases, including one in which Sonu Khatwaro, a coachman, was charged with driving on the wrong side of the road. The accused was convicted and fined Rs. 2.

DADAR.

Before Sir F. D. Thackersey and Mr. M. M. Fakira,

Forty-four cases were disposed of, the majority of which were against drunkards and persons of disorderly behaviour. These also included persons charged with using obscene words and singing indecent songs. The accused were convicted and sentenced to pay fines from annas 4 to Rs. 5.

THE NIZAM IN BOMBAY.

Visit to Stables.

His Highness the Nizam accompanied by Colonel Sir Afsur-ul-Mulk paid a visit yesterday morning to Mr. Oosman Jamal's stables at Byculla. The large compound and the office premises were decorated with banners and bunting and the best of animals were arrayed for the inspection of the Ruler of Hyderabad. Mr. Oosman Jamal received His Highness at the gate and conducted him to the office building. The Nizam was then shown over the stables. His Highness liked some of the Arabs and expressed his intention to take a few of them to Hyderabad.

After floral presentations His Highness left the stables.

WILSON HIGH SCHOOL.

Annual Prize Distribution.

The annual prize-giving of the Wilson High School took place last evening in the Hall of the School, Khetwadi, in the presence of a large number of ladies and gentlemen. The Hon'ble Sir John Muir Mackenzie presided, and Lady Muir Mackenzie gave away the prizes.

The Rev. Dr. Scott said the prayers, after which a programme of recitations and dialogues was gone through by the boys.

The report which was read by the Principal stated: "During the past year the work of the School has gone on in its regular course. The number of boys attending the School has again increased, the average number on the roll throughout the year being 472. However imperfect examinations may be as a test of the real value of the work done in any institution, they have nevertheless in these days to be reckoned with very seriously and the following is a list of the successes that our boys have secured in the various examinations for which they have appeared as candidates: In the Matriculation Examination, 10 passed: in the School Final, 8; in the Drawing, Third Grade Examination, 5; in the Drawing Second Grade Examination, 16; in the Drawing First Grade Examination, 24. There are four Government scholarships for Bombay, of which two were won by boys of the school. The Inspector after his annual visit expressed his satisfaction with the general tone of the School, and on the whole, the teachers are to be congratulated on the result of their steady and patient work. In connection with the Bible teaching it has been found that the twentieth century New Testament is far more intelligible and interesting to the boys than the Authorised or Rivised Versions of the Scriptures, but its price, though not great, is sufficient to make it difficult for many to purchase it. If an edition of one of the versions of the Scriptures in modern language could be issued at a lower rate, it would be much appreciated not only by those who attend institutions in which the Bible is taught but by many others also. I have to thank all those who have assisted throughout the past year in giving Bible instruction in the school. In the year that is gone we have sustained a great loss through the death of the Rev. Dhanjibhai Naoroji. He was the most loving and too able old man whom I have ever known, either in this country or in Scotland. With great courage and devotion he came to teach his Bible class every day, though he was all but too frail to be assisted to the class-room. His presence with us was a great privilege and will remain a precious memory."

Lady Muir Mackenzie then gave away the prizes.

The Chairman addressing the meeting said that the programme the boys had just gone through was very interesting, especially the little dialogue, entitled "The Book of Thanks." The sentiments expressed in that dialogue were very appropriate, and he hoped that when they grew up to become men and began to think of political matters they would not forget all the good things the Government had done for them, and that they would be loyal subjects of the Crown. The other dialogue entitled "An Honorary Magistrate's Court" suggested a few thoughts to him. He himself was a Magistrate some time ago, but he was not an Honorary Magistrate as he was paid for the post. Although he could not disregard law and decide cases only by commensense as was done by the Honorary Magistrate in the dialogue, still when he began as a Magistrate he did not know much of law. He then did not put on a gown as was done by the Honorary Magistrate. When the weather was warm, he would put only the 'bunian' and 'pyjamas' on, and he had found that vakils and witnesses who attended the Court were also not unwilling to dispense with all garments except the two. Nor did he lean back in his chair like the Honorary Magistrate, but sat in quite a different position. In those days he would ask the havaldar in charge whether there were any cases to be heard. He would then ask him if there was any vakil to argue the case. If there was a likelihood of a vakil coming up to argue a case, he would change his camp so as to be able to decide cases with commonsence and without a vakil obstructing them with law. The passage in the report struck him a good deal, in which the Principal said that however imperfect examinations might be as a test of the real value of the work done in any institution, they had nevertheless in these days to be reckoned with very seriously. He thought both the propositions were true. He noticed with great satisfaction the remarks of the Inspector about the general tone of the school. In the past examinations had been made to a very great extent the test of employment, but he was glad that at present the case was otherwise, The Universities of Dublin and Cambridge and other Universities had lists of the best men in their colleges, and many public bodies now applied to such Universities to supply them with men for office. The Calcutta, Port Trust had done the same thing and men were selected for the London Civil Service from the lists kept by those Universities. If he had to select anybody, he would do it on the recommendation of these University authorities rather than on the results of examinations; for the lists kept by the Universities contained names not of those who had merely the best results in examinations, but of those who had proved the best scholars in the colleges. But it had also to be remembered that examinations were not without their uses, for they taught the boys to learn lessons in good order and to prepare them all by a particular time. They also created a spirit of emulation. He would conclude with joining in their expression of regret at the death of the Rev. Dhaujibhai Novroji, who was a gentleman whose reputation had spread throughout the Presidency, and who was a man of a saintly character and was a devoted Missionary. He wished all success to the school, which bore the name of that great man, Wilson.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

GOLD FROM SILVER.

A contributor to the "Matin" reproduces in that journal the points of a remarkable conversation he recently had with Sir William Ramsay at Clermont-Ferrand. The writer gives a fascinating account of the experiments on which the great investigator is at present engaged.

"You know that last year," said Sir William Ramsay, "I showed that the emanation of radium changed into helium or neon according to circumstances. In presence of a solution of copper the emanation degrades the copper and yields another metal of the same series, but of an inferior atomic gravity, lithium, the potassium and sodium. The emanation itself is transformed into neon and argon. We have thus realised the transmutation of several soft metals or alkalis. Since the beginning of the nineteenth century we have been accustomed to regard atoms as eternal and immutable. You see that is not the case."

When asked whether the contrary process could not be accomplished—that is to say, raising a metal in the scale instead of degrading it, and so realising the dream, hitherto considered absurd, of transmuting silver into gold—Sir William said: "I do not think that the emanation of radium can only degrade metals. The emanation only acts by its tremendous energy. It may just as well construct as disintegrate, and I have reasons for believing that it will not be impossible to obtain gold from silver. My present experiments are in that direction."

Proceeding to explain the various changes produced by the action of radium on silver, Sir William Ramsay pointed out that according to Mendeleiff's the formulæ, in which all the simple bodies are ranged in the order of their atomic gravity, between silver and gold two elements have their places, one known the other unknown. The one which is known is eœsium; the unknown element has been named in advance argentaurum. Silver, when submitted to the emanation, may therefore be transmuted into eœsium, argentaurum, or gold. "It would not be a lucrative or remunerative way of making gold," Sir William smilingly, added "but it would be a great victory for science."

A census report taken in all dioceses (says our Washington correspondent) states there are 14,335,451 Roman Catholics in the United States. Added to this the Roman Catholics in the Philippines, Puerto Rico and, the Hawaiian Isands bring the grand total of Roman Catholics under the United States flag to 22,474,440, as compared with 12,153,000 Roman Catholic subjects under the British flag.

INTERNATIONAL OPIUM COMMISSION.

Third Day.

Friday, February 5.

The second day was devoted to Commission work. On the third day, the whole Commission met at 11 a. m. The Committee on Rules and Order then presented its report, and the Rules drawn up were all accepted, with some amendments, by the Commission, which adjourned at 12-30 p.m. It was agreed that both English and French should, on principle, be recognised as the languages to be used in the Commission, and that steps should be taken to ensure that the deliberation be rendered, if necessary, and the minutes recorded, in both languages.

The Commission met again at 2-30 p.m. and after appointing a Press Committee, listened to the summary of a report presented by the United States delegation, dealing with the opium question in America and the Philippines. Reports were also handed in by the British delegation for Great Britain, Australia, Hongkong, Ceylon, the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States, and Weihaiwei), and the Japanese delegation (for Japan and Formosa). A few remarks were offered on presentation of these reports, but there was no debate, it being understood that members of the several delegations will require time to study the reports, before they will be in a position to discuss any portion of them.

A Press Committee was appointed to give out such news as may be made public.

Saturday, February 6.

No meetings are to be held on Saturdays.

Monday, February 8.

The Commission met at 10-30 a. m.

Mr. T'ang Kuo-an presented a report dealing with the opium question in China, with explanatory remarks as to the sources of information that had been drawn upon. He reviewed the situation in China generally, and announced that a Supplementary Report, embodying later news concerning the anti-opium movement, etc., would be laid on the table at some future date.

The report for Germany (including Kiaochow) was presented by Dr. Ressler, and the Netherlands Report by M. de Jongh.

The Commission adjourned at 12-30 p.m., and on re-assembling at 2 p.m. listened to a report on Siam, presented by Phya Sakdisfanie. The reports of other delegations not being ready for presentation, the Commission adjourned at 3 p.m. till Wednesday at 10-30 a.m.

While we feel sure that the commission will in the end take such action as shall really aid in the work of overcoming the evils of the opium trade, not only in China but in the world, yet the problem is a difficult one, and the foes of real reform are many.

There are many who will present arguments against any radical action. Those interested in the commercial side of the question will urge postponement; and continuance for the present of the traffic, and will have much to say.

IN BEHALF OF THE OPIUM TRADE.

Three propositions in favour of the opium trade, and to secure its continued importation into China, at least for the present, will no doubt be presented to the Opium Commission now in session.

First.—It is claimed, by some, that opium is not such a great evil after all and if it is given up the Chinese will at once indulge in the greater evil of foreign liquors.

Second.—Others claim that the foreign opium has really no comparative effect on the habit or trade in China, as ten times as much native opium is grown and used. They say China if she really wants to, can practically stop the use of opium in China without prohibiting the foreign trade. That can be stopped as soon as the use of native opium ceases.

Third.—One argument that they claim is very strong, for at least a partial continuance of the British trade, is that the Chinese are not sincere. If England stopped at once China would not stop but would secure all the revenue herself from the traffic. Therefore they say it is better to continue the Indian opium trade as a whip to make China stop first.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 10th March.

583 DRILLS.

No. 1 and 2 Companies.—6" B.L.C. Gun and Battery Drill for the Gatacre Teams, at Mahaluxmi Fort on Saturday, the 13th instant, at 5 p. m.

Dress.—Khaki and Helmets.

584 PRACTICE.

No. 1 and 2 Companies will fire their Elementary and Service Instructional Practice from the 6" B. L. C. Gun at Mahaluxmi on Sunday, the 14th instant parade at 10-30 a.m.

Dress.—Khaki and Helmets.

As it is positive that practice will be carried out on the 14th and 21st instant, it is hoped that every member, including reservists will turn out.

581 INSPECTIONS.

The G. O. C. and Inspector Coast Defences India will inspect the Corps at Mahaluxmi on Sunday the 21st March.

Every member including reservists, must attend this parade or if sickness prevents obtain a Medical Certificate.

E. P. CUDLIP, Lieut R. A.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 10th March.

701. Detail for the week ending 13th instant:—

Thursday the 11th instant.—"L" Coy Parade on Coy parade ground at 8 a. m.

11. "I" Coy Parade on Coy parade ground at 4-15 p.m.

Friday the 12th instant.—"H" Coy Parade on Coy. parade ground at 4-30 p. m.

792. It is notified for information that the Inspector-General of Volunteers in India will inspect the Battalion at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday the 16th instant on the Oval.

793. Medals.—Applications for Volunteer Long Service Medals should reach Adjutant's Office by the 15th instant.

794. Parades.—Parades will be held daily (except Saturdays and Sundays) at 6 p.m. at St. Mary's College, Byculla for all Volunteers who have not yet attended 9 drills. The Commanding Officer trusts that all Volunteers who are as yet non-efficient will make an effort to attend.

Parades will be held daily at 7-30 a.m. outside the Gymkhana for all Companies who have not put in 9 drills.

795. Church Parade.—Sunday the 14th instant.—The Battalion will parade for Divine Service. Fall in at the Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 5-45 p.m.

Dress.—Drill Order, Uniform. Uniform with helmets, Putties and Side Arms. Medals to be worn.

796. Musketry.—The Rifle Range at Ghat Kopar will be available for Class Firing on Thursday afternoon the 11th instant.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 1-55 p.m. and on Thursday and Friday mornings.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

797. Rifle Meeting.—Cadet Marching Competition from Kurla to Ghat Kopar on the morning of 17th inst.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

Match No. 13.—Marching Competition for Adults will be held on the 14th instant from Kurla to Santa Cruz.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-45 a.m.

Matches 14 and 17.—Bayley Coy Challenge Shield and Highland Challenge Cup will take place at Ghat Kopar on 21st instant.

798. Extract from the "Bombay Gazette" notification No. 7423 dated General Department 16th December 1908, is published for information:—

No. 7423. Volunteer Corps.—Lieutenant George Edmund Bright is transferred from the S. M. Ry. Rifles to the Bombay Volunteer Rifles with effect from the 1st October 1908.

799. Leave.—No. 1092 Cr. Sergt. J. A. Mackinnon D. Coy. is granted 3 months extension of leave.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

The "Englishman" hears that the completion of negotiations for the transfer of the E. B. S. Railway to the Bengal North-Western Railway is a matter of days merely, and says that the interests of the commercial community are seriously imperilled.

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I always find Phosferine helps me and invigorates my system to a wonderful extent, and before acting or reciting have never known it to fail. It is in my opinion a tonic that has marvellous and lasting effect, and all who have tried it agree with me that I do not over-rate it in the least."—8, Lansdowne Square, Hove, Sussex.—November, 2, 1908.

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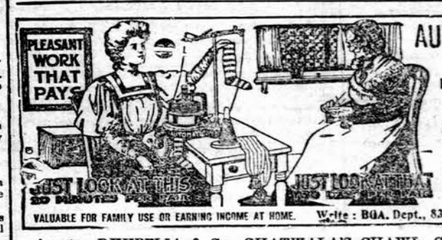

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All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwellinghouse standing thereon, situate at Kamatipura 4th Street outside the Fort, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 55 4/9 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 3774, New No. 10,172, Old Survey No. 3349, and New Survey No. 6,074 and Assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under E. Ward No. 1341, Street No. 79 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Ramchandra Babaji, on or towards West by the property of Chhotabhai Hoosein Alli, on or towards the North by Sweeper's passage, and on or towards the South by the said Kamatipura 4th Street.—Dated this 10th day of March, 1909.

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Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, 1909.

A BREEZY AUTOBIOGRAPHY.

MOST Anglo-Indians who have attained to any rank in Government service leave behind them a volume of more or less interesting reminiscences, some of them of value to their successors. Their dearest hope is to be spared to see their work through the press, and, to some, the desire is granted. Perhaps it would have been a mercy if some had not; but the latest addition to Anglo-Indian autobiography will be welcomed because it aims at being nothing beyond the personal narrative of a distinguished military officer. "My Service Days" is the book; the publishers are Messrs. George Bell and Sons and the author, Major-General Sir Norman Stewart. With no pretension to literary ability and no preface to apologise for the want of it, Sir Norman plunges into his narrative at once and begins at the earliest moment it was possible for him to begin, viz., the day of his birth. Born in the officers' quarters at Lahore, in September, 1851, in a bomb-proof building, little better than the present day out-houses given native servants, no wonder he became a soldier. Shipwrecked on the Indus at five, his career of adventure began, though he had the ill-luck to be out of the way of the Mutiny so has no childish recollections to recount. His father fought through it—but that is his father's story, not Sir Norman's. We pass over his school-days at Cheltenham and Harrow, where little trouble was taken to distinguish between high spirits and innate wickedness, and go with him through Sandhurst and on board the old troopship "Euphrates," bound for India, which dropped anchor in "that loveliest of lovely harbours," Bombay. March 1872 was the time and no one ashore took the least notice of the trooper. First impressions were depressing, for after dinner when a number of officers went ashore, they found the place deserted but for a few natives and the only possible form of amusement was a game of billiards at Watson's Hotel.

Poona was Sir Norman's first station and he greatly appreciated it—in fact he seemed to like every station he was posted to and never appeared to have had a dull day in his life, judging from the breezy manner in which he tells his simple story. He came to Bombay to help quell the Mahomedan-Parsee riots and he gives his own account of those disturbances which, he says, lasted for a full month. The Parsees, writes Sir Norman, "were cunning enough to ingratiate themselves with Tommy by playing cricket with those not on duty and relieving their thirst under cover of darkness with poisonous alcoholic drinks with disastrous result, especially when supplied to sentries on isolated posts. This hospitality had of course to be put down with an iron hand. With the help of a trusty sergeant and a couple of old soldiers I managed to catch some of these gentlemen red-handed, to whom I administered justice in the corner of a quiet compound close by, much to the delight of T. A. himself." The victims may still be alive and able to give testimony to the efficacy of the chastisement meted out to them. Visiting Calcutta, Sir Norman first learnt of the jealousy then existing between the armies of the three Presidencies. These jealousies he found were carried to the extent of including British corps. The fact of being stationed in the Bombay Command made one almost an object of pity. Whilst one could understand a Bengal officer considering Bengal native troops superior to those of Bombay and Madras, his dull intellect could not follow the argument, which implied that a British regiment in one locality was superior to that of another. "It did no harm," he writes, "to remind my hearers that during the Mutiny, the loyalty of the native armies of Bombay and Madras played an important part and lightened the task of the British troops to such an extent that we were in duty bound to stick up for them rather than run them down and I should bear this fact in mind for ever and a day."

Through Afghanistan as A.-D.-C. with his father, Sir Norman Stewart saw many stirring incidents of which he gives us a graphic description and distributes praise and blame with the utmost promptness. Then we accompany him to Suakim and back to India, where after serving in various capacities in a number of stations we find him at Hyderabad, mourning over the Contingent Band and the havoc Lord Curzon made of it. It is not a pretty story but one which created many enemies for the Viceroy of that day. Yet we are glad to have it on record from the pen of one who knows the ins and outs of the incident. Sir Norman also pays a tribute to the old Contingent which will be acceptable to its former officers. But from Hyderabad we are rapidly transported to China, for Sir Norman's was a wonderfully active life and he keeps his reader going at full speed from start to finish. Throughout China the narrative assumes the form of a diary, but is still lively reading, for Sir Norman's comments are fresh rather than diplomatic. He leaves us in no doubt as to what he means as to his impressions of people and things. He pays tribute to our men and says that though the temptations were great they never forgot themselves. "Amongst large bodies of men there must be some black sheep, but my experience of British and Native troops on service makes me feel that outrage is a crime the officers have least to fear. All classes know what the punishment would be if brought home, which is quite sufficient deterrent to make the knock-kneed scoundrel think twice before he turns himself into a beast. These sort of things more often occur in the piping times of peace when idleness and drink are generally the cause. No men respect the infirm, the women and children of an enemy's country more than the British and Native soldiers of our army; if they err it is usually on the side of kindness, for they are too ready to forget past deeds and become friendly, and therefore careless of their own protection." His China leave Sir Norman put in at Khandala, prior to taking over command in Madras, and there he concludes his story with a few brief ruminations on the European Army in India which he considers to be of such low strength as to tempt Providence.

AERONAUTICS. THE New York "World" has offered £2,000 to the first man who accomplishes in the air the 142-mile journey from New York to Albany which Robert Fulton's steamboat did many years ago. This offer shows that Mr. Pulitzer is not depressed by the indictment charging him and several other journalists with libelling President Roosevelt, Pierpont Morgan, Mr. Taft and three other great Americans in publications about the purchase of the Panama Canal. The airship trip from New York to Albany is to be an event during the celebrations of the 300th anniversary of the discovery of the Hudson river and the 100th anniversary of the steam-trip of the Clermont. Balloons and airships from everywhere are eligible and the Aero Club of America will decide the contest. Should more than one airship cover the course, the fastest will be awarded the prize. There will be apparently no lack of competitors, some aeronauts are already having racing airships built for this celebration; a motor-balloon, a dirigible wireless airship, a curiosity that is controlled from the ground and will have no one on board of it, are some of the machines entering for the contest. America, France and Germany will compete with many varieties of airships, simple and elaborate. The Rheims Aerial Races are fixed for August 22 to 29. The Gordon-Bennett Race will be the chief event there, followed by five others: a long-distance race over a given circuit, a 30-kilometre speed trial, another completing a circuit of the course, an altitude competition—this must be the "high-jump" event mentioned in an earlier list—and a race for passenger-carrying machines. At Havre there is a project on foot for establishing an aerial commercial service between France and England. The "Times" correspondent calls this an interesting but rather fantastic idea and does not believe that reasonable regularity could be maintained, the Channel winds being often as high as they are unreliable, and airships to meet these conditions require to be far more powerful than any that French or German aeronauts have yet designed. This criticism is not meant to damp the spirits and energies of experimenters on the English side of the Channel, but to remind them that any serious attempt to establish cross Channel aero services must be approached with full knowledge of the difficulties of so important an undertaking. Public men in England as well as the naval and military authorities should open their eyes and minds to what is being done in aerial matters on the Continent and in America, learn a lesson therefrom, and go one better without delay. French dirigible balloon-makers are ready and willing to supply the British Government with machines to accommodate six men or more and capable of crossing land or water—at a price, of course; but beyond rumours of great things being designed in retired parts of the Kingdom nothing has yet come into sight in England meriting a place among aviation trophies. M. Jacques Faure is experimenting over the Bay of Monaco to familiarise himself with the air-currents there, his intention being to cross in a dirigible balloon from Monaco to Corsica, when the weather conditions suit. During his preliminary excursions in an ordinary spherical balloon, he is attended by a tug in the Bay, in case of sudden need for descent. When he makes his real trip to Corsica, 140 miles away, he will be escorted by many yachts and motor-boats. French naval torpedo boats will probably follow his course and be ready to assist in case of disaster, for the Government of the Republic are much interested in M. Faure's experiment.

REPAIRS AT ELEPHANTA. COMPLAINTS have reached us on the subject of the repairs now being carried out at the Caves of Elephanta; and in order to allay anxiety it might be well if the authorities gave renewed consideration to the question. The complaint is that huge pillars of built-up masonry are being erected to support the roof of the principal cave, and that these masonry pillars are out of keeping with the old pillars and the general character of the place. The repair of ancient buildings is always difficult. It is often impossible to adhere to strict æsthetic views and leave ruins and remains alone, for there are cases in which fresh structural support is absolutely necessary. And then the architect has generally to choose between offending correct taste and neglecting precautions for the safety of the building. These considerations apply at the famous caves. It would be a pity if, on the one hand, repairs were neglected until the caves threatened to collapse, or if, on the other, the structural changes required for safety spoilt the effect of the original design. Admitting the necessity of increased support—and that is a question for the engineers alone—it is also highly desirable that the additions should not interfere with the sightseer's pleasure. The new pillars are not pretty, however necessary they may be; and it might still be possible to devise something which in form and colour shall not strike harshly on the ordinary visitor's eye. Without any attempt at restoration, it should not be impossible to set up pillars which in shape and colour would harmonize with the rest of the cave and give visitors some idea of what the place once was like. Bombay is none too rich in sights that it can afford to risk any unnecessary lessening of the attractiveness of the famous resort.

DR. RUTHERFORD'S AMENDMENT. DR. RUTHERFORD was guilty of a singularly ridiculous error of judgment in moving the reduction of the Army Estimates by provision for ten thousand men, the saving for which "had only been effected by robbing India of £300,000." The statement was one of those mischievously unfounded ones with which the "the friends of India" so frequently stultify themselves and do harm to India. As Mr. Acland said, the arrangement was a perfectly friendly one, and further we have the report of the Acland Commission to show that India is underpaying about half a million sterling towards her defences than we can expect her to. Several distinguished generals have pointed out that the British garrison in this country is not only small, but dangerously so, while there are others who would send here more troops for the purpose of being better trained than they can in England. If either of these views were acted upon, we presume, there would be further outcries of robbery and injustice from the likes of Dr. Rutherford. But of this, we may be sure that the British garrison will be stronger before it is weaker.

THE ballot held on Tuesday in the rooms of the Bombay Millowners' Association for the purpose of electing a member to represent the Association on the Board of Trustees under the provisions of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, resulted in the re-election of Sir Sassoon David, Kt.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned the raising of the status of the Chittagong College to the First Grade.

LADY LAWLEY returned to Madras yesterday morning, after a tour in Northern India.

MR. NORTON is still addressing the Court on behalf of the prosecution in the Alipore Conspiracy Case.

A SPECIAL meeting of the Viceroy's Executive Council was held at Calcutta yesterday, the Viceroy presiding.

MR. R. H. CAMPBELL, I.C.S., Collector of the Vizagapatam District, has been appointed Private Secretary to the Maharaja of Mysore.

IT is understood that Captain A. A. Duff will be appointed permanent Military Secretary to the Governor of Madras in place of Captain B. C. Fairfax resigned.

THE move of the Northumberland Fusiliers from Peshawar to Nowshera, is due to the regiment having suffered rather severely from fever. It will be sent to the Murree hills for the summer months.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

TURF TOPICS.

Little Englanders of Sport.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEBRUARY 19.

We are now rapidly nearing the commencement of the flat racing season, so that those sportsmen who like a mild gamble are trying to make up their minds "what to back." Readers of these notes will recollect that the writer spoke favourably of how Mercutio was handicapped, on the publication of the weights, and at the moment he is actual favourite at 100 to 9. Mattie Macgregor and Springbok with Barrabas II were also picked for the Grand National, and while the first named heads the betting quotations at 100 to 9, Springbok has also been supported to win good wagers at 100 to 6. This is so far satisfactory in that it confirms one's judgment and all the animals named represent candidates with sound prospects. Readers, however, would naturally like to have something more definite and, "as the police say," from information received, your correspondent can now supplement former advice. Firstly, the stable sheltering Poor Boy is very confident he will run prominently in the Lincoln and should anyone fancy trying to bring off a double, they might couple the animal with Dean Swift for the City and Suburban. Both are "meant" and it is something to know that much. To hark back to Mercutio, he is satisfying. Loates and should the going be easy, the great speed of the horse must enable him to run prominently.

AN IRISH "CHASER."

The writer has had good reliable information regarding the chances of King of the Scarlets for the Grand National, a six years old, on the 10st 11lb. mark and at present quoted at 20 to 1. While confessing to like a horse that has already shown up well over the course, the people fancying the "King" are fine judges and therefore the animal ought not to be overlooked. Still so far the writer sees no reason to alter his original opinion and Barrabas II, Mattie Macgregor and Springbok represent candidates with excellent prospects. Racing of late has been only moderate and it calls for no special comment. Mention, however, must unfortunately be made of the death of H. Chandler, the well-known Arundel trainer and who for forty years was head lad to the late William Day.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

English Rugby men are feeling on good terms with themselves just now. Firstly, Scotland has accepted the ruling of the International Board "that the cancelling of the match with England was not in order," so that there is now nothing to prevent the match between Scotland and England for the Calcutta Cup as usual. This is all the more pleasing because England appears to have a very decent fifteen this season. The injury to Williamson and the inability of other prominent players to turn out greatly marred the prospects of England against Wales. Nor was the side which did duty against Ireland at Dublin on Saturday really representative, so that the fine win (11 points to 5) surprised most people. The brilliant Irish rushes looked dangerous for some time, but before half way the English forwards had worn down their rivals and after that the visiting halves and three-quarters had every opportunity. It is seldom English three-quarters have shewn up so well and the accurate passing and harmony among the men was worthy of Welsh men who have been playing together for years. A new comer in A. C. Palmer, with the Cantab C. C. G. Wright (also a new International) were often in evidence and Sibree (half) played up to them nicely, two of the tries being greatly due to his judgment. The record to date now reads England 21 wins, Ireland 11 with one draw. Before finishing with Rugby matters, mention must be made of the victory of Watsonians over Edinburgh University, which greatly improves the prospects of the winners for Scottish Club Championship honours. Other notable wins on Saturday were Leicester over Swansea (3 points to 0) at Leicester and Blackheath over Cambridge University (19 points to 3). The Cantabs also played a draw (8—8) against Guy's Hospital during the week, while Oxford University beat United Service (13 points to 6.)

ASSOCIATION.

The feature leading of the Association International between England and Ireland at Bradford on Saturday was the plucky way the visitors contested the match. Throughout the first half the Irishmen did very well indeed and crossed over with the score sheet a blank. The superior combination of the English forwards gradually asserted itself, however, and though the Irishmen never gave up hope, they were finally beaten by 4 goals to 0. The manner Woodward, Hilsdon and Windridge performed towards the end was brilliant and these three Southerners appear likely to be the mainstay of the English International forward line. The match was the fifteenth between Ireland and England, the nearest approach to a victory yet gained by Ireland being the draw (2—2) at Stoke in 1895.

The manner Glasgow people support football is well illustrated by the gate at the replayed cup tie between Glasgow Rangers and Dundee at Ibrox Park last Saturday. The attendance was put down as 55,000, while the receipts totalled £1,620. It was a capital struggle, the "Rangers" right to play in the third round being gained by virtue of a one goal to nil victory, though actually the losers had rather the better of the play.

LEAGUE CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Saturday's League results had a big bearing on the championship competition, in both divisions, while Newcastle United gained a narrow triumph (1—0) at Preston, the Everton men had to put up with a draw (2—2) on visiting Bury and the loss of the one point may make a lot of difference. Both the Newcastle and Everton teams have fulfilled 26 engagements and earned 39 and 35 points respectively. The other end of the table is adorned by Bradford City and Leicester Fosse and the chances of either avoiding relegation to the second division look remote. Although three Chelsea players were doing duty for England against Ireland on Saturday, the team representing the Club against Sunderland (at Sunderland) managed to win by 2 goals to 1 and this certainly constitutes the best performance of the day. The big feature of the second division matches was the defeat of West Bromwich Albion at Oldham by 2 goal to 0, while Tottenham (at home) prevailed over Blackpool by 4 goals to 1. Bolton Wanderers also gained a fine win (2—1) at Fulham and the positions now read: West Bromwich Albion 35 points for 26 games, Tottenham 34 for 25, and Bolton 33 for 27.

LITTLE ENGLANDERS OF SPORT.

The spread of sports among the masses is a fine thing for the Nation, but it is also leading to a "Little Englander" policy creeping in here and there. This is due to the management getting into the hands of small minded people and whose experience is limited to a narrow circle. We have a striking example in the action of the Southern Counties Cross-Country Association resigning from the National C. C. Union (founded in the South) because it does not approve of the expenditure of money for the purpose of fostering sport and good feeling among other nations by holding an International race. Fortunately Midland and Northern sportsmen take a broader view of the matter, so that Ireland, Scotland, Wales and France will have no opportunity of saying that England with its wealth of cross-country clubs declines to help such a good cause.

Another example is shown by the policy adopted by the Southern Counties Swimming Association. At a recent meeting it was proposed that if the Association had £100 to spare it should be spent on home clubs and not on sending an English swimmer or swimmers to Australia. In spite of a few Imperialists and good sportsmen pointing out that the visits of Australians to England have done much to help the sport here, and that it was only right to return the compliment, the "Little Englanders gained their point and determined to oppose the sending of swimmers away by 79 votes to 32.

Still another miserable piece of business has to be noted. The members of the Woodbridge Golf Club have succeeded in having the Bromeswell (Suffolk) rifle range closed because they claim it is dangerous to the golfers. Be it noted that no one, nor no animal, has yet been injured in consequence of the firing. Golfers are usually fairly well educated people and therefore the action is all the more surprising. Even admitting the range is unsafe, that is no reason why it should be closed. Far better close the golf course, if the members are afraid to run the risk of a stray bullet. We do not hear of an accident in connection with rifle ranges once in a year and there is far too much fuss made about their safety. Plenty of people are drowned while learning to swim, but no one recommends that the custom shall be stopped. Even if rifle practice led to a dozen or so fatal accidents yearly it would be a small price to pay for making ourselves too strong to be attacked. Better by far have a few people killed accidently with English bullets than lay ourselves open to be shot at in earnest by Germans.

PEDESTRIANISM.

One of the best runners Sweden has yet produced is J. Svanberg who ran second to Sherring in the last Marathon race at Athens (1906). He can also boast of victories over A. Duncan on level terms when the four miles 1907 Champion visited Sweden. Svanberg has recently been declared a professional for raising money on his prizes (there would be dismay in English athletic circles if our governing body were as strict) and he now proposes to visit America and try his pace and stamina against Dorando Pietri, Hayes, Longboat, Shrubb, etc. Svanberg is undoubtedly a fine stayer and ought to do well. He did not occupy a very forward position in the last Marathon race but he finished strong and well and was so little upset that he scarcely missed a dance at the Olympic ball that evening. This speaks well for his stamina and he ought to make a rare six days man.

Albert Aldridge of England only had a hasty preparation for the 11½ miles cross-country race held at Paris on Sunday, so that it was no surprise when he only finished second, about 200 yards behind Bouchard of Montrouge. H. St. Yves, winner of the Edinburgh Marathon, was only twelfth, so he is evidently not suited by cross-country courses.

AMATEUR RUNNERS.

A notable feature of the recent Marathon race at Nottingham was the prominent position occupied by comparatively unknown men, that is when comparing their records with such runners as W. T. Clarke, F. Lord, J. Price, etc. Not only did a local runner (N. Cook) prevail, but several others were well to the fore. This indicates that Nottingham men are tackling Marathon running in a practical manner, while the judgment of the winner, in saving something for the finish, was of the highest order. Marathon runners elsewhere can learn from this, for it is no use a man getting a long lead and then going all to pieces at the end, like Shrubb did in his race with Longboat.

INTERNATIONAL CYCLING.

French cyclists were not pleased with the manner the cycling at the Olympic Games was carried out and in consequence the French delegates to the International Cyclists Union proposed that the cycling events at the 1912 Olympiad shall be boycotted. Unfortunately this proposal gained support and was carried, so that unless some big change of opinion takes place, the cycling which was such a feature of the 1908 games will be very flat in 1912. This is a great pity and the foreign cycling delegates appear to be in the same category of "sportsmen" as the British golfers who boycotted golf at the last Games and the English lawn tennis players who failed to play after being picked to represent the United Kingdom.

BOXING.

It is now possible to look forward to a match for the English heavy-weight championship between Gunner Moir and Ian Hague, the men having accepted the offer of the National Sporting Club. This is a purse of £900, besides which the men will risk £200 a side on the encounter, which will take place on April 19th. It ought to wet the appetite of the public for the Johnson v. Langford match on Derby day, while with many other prominent heavy-weights on hand it looks as though London will become the centre of the boxing world shortly.

IN GENERAL.

E. Diggle showed all his best form while making a splendid break of 599 against Harverson early in the week.

P. J. Baker, the freshman from York School, ran a fine half mile at Cambridge on Tuesday, his time, 1 min 59 2-5secs, speaking well for the future

New blood will be prominent in the next Australian cricket team and we are all anxious to see how Bardsley and Ransford in particular will perform here.

The London Territorials Sports meeting at the Stadium next June ought to further boom athletics in Military circles.

H. Martin has created a new world's record for a six hours motor cycle ride, by covering 278 miles 586 yards at Canning Town.

Unfortunately the Polytechnic Harrier's next Marathon Trial Race (May 8th) cannot be finished at the Stadium and the management have very unwisely decided to make Stamford Bridge the winning post. This means running through many suburban streets and is sure to lead to trouble in the future.

A PORTRAIT of Warren Hastings, painted by Hoppner in 1806, has been presented by Kumar Birendra Chamber Singha of the Faikpara family, to the Viceroy, for the Victoria Memorial Hall.

COLONEL GRACEY and Mr. Izat, who are in Calcutta to push the claims of their railway to secure the contract for the mangement of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, meet the Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce to-day.

THE coffee industry in Southern India continues to place large supplies of the berry on the world's markets. The total quantity cured in 1907-08 was 29,326,528lbs, of which 25,994,304lbs were exported direct by the curers, leaving only 3,332,224lbs for local consumption. Coorg heads the list of producers with 9,644,656lbs; Mysore is second with 8,929,088lbs; and the Nilgiris third with 4,925,088lbs.

INDIA AND THE ARMY.

DEBATE ON THE ESTIMATES.

Half a Million Under-payment.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 9.

In the House of Commons last night, in the debate on the Army Estimates, Dr. Rutherford, moving the reduction of 10,000 men, said that the saving on the Estimates had only been effected by robbing India of £300,000 against which India protested most strongly.

Mr. Acland, Financial Secretary to the War Office, repudiated the suggestion that the Government was not acting honourably. He said that it was a perfectly friendly settlement between the two Secretaries of State.

Mr. Haldane said that the Romer Commission showed that India was under-paying about half a million a year. It was, however, felt that it would not be right to exact the whole pound of flesh, and an agreement was arranged by which they accepted £200,000 less than they were entitled to, because they thought that they ought to do something for India.

The debate was adjourned.

THE PERSIAN CRISIS.

Nationalist Outbreak in Khorassan.

LONDON, MARCH 8.

Reuter telegraphs from Teheran that Nationalism has broken out in Khorassan. An Anjuman has been formed at Meshed and has dismissed the Commander of the Troops.

A telegram from Tabriz of to-day's date states that it is reported that the Karadaghis have captured Marand, and that negotiations have been re-opened with Ain-ed-Dowleh through the Consular body.

A telegram received in St. Petersburg states that the Shah's troops have cut the telegraph line between Tabriz and Julfa.

JAPANESE ARMAMENTS.

British Firm to Construct Gun Works.

LONDON, MARCH 8.

It is stated that Messrs. Armstrong have received an order for the construction of large gun-works in Japan.

THE DUMA AND THE BALKANS.

Discussion Deferred.

LONDON, MARCH 8.

M. Stolypin and M. Isvolsky have convinced the leaders of different parties in the Duma, that the discussion on the Balkans would be inopportune and dangerous, owing to violent speeches to be expected from the opposition.

TEN-SHILLING NOTES.

Rumour Ridiculed.

LONDON, MARCH 8.

The "Pioneer's" statement, that a scheme for the issue of ten-shilling notes is under consideration, is ridiculed in well-informed quarters.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 9.

The story that a scheme is afoot at Home for the issue of ten-shilling notes, to which Reuter refers, appears to be a revival of a suggestion put forward by a certain class of economists some time ago which was rejected on the ground that it amounts to borrowing money on unconvertible paper currency which was not looked upon as sound finance though a move that might suit the bills in the silver market.

HINDUS IN VANCOUVER.

Suit for Wrongful Detention.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 9.

Eleven Hindus are suing the Canadian authorities at Vancouver, for 20,000 dollars damages for wrongful detention, in March, 1908, under the regulation which was subsequently adjudged to be illegal.

RUSSIA AND TIBET.

Envoy from the Dalai Lama.

LONDON, MARCH 9.

At Tsarkoe-Selo yesterday, the Tsar received Chamboagwan, the Envoy from the Dalai Lama, and his suite, who offered the Tsar a number of presents.

KING ALFONSO AND ARABS.

Visit to Ceuta.

LONDON, MARCH 9.

King Alfonso yesterday paid a visit to Ceuta, and received a hearty welcome from hundreds of Arabs from the interior. The King conversed with the Chiefs.

THE s.s. "City of Paris" has brought the intelligence that all the soundings in the Straits of Messina have been proved to be quite unchanged.

INDIAN COUNCILS BILL.

Clause 3 to be Reinserted.

CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S CABLEGRAM.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 9

On the Report Stage of the Indian Councils Bill Lord Morley will move that Clause 3 be reinserted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 9.

Babu Ganga Prasad Varma presided at a public meeting of Hindus at Lucknow yesterday, at which resolutions were passed, protesting against the dropping of Clause 3 from the Indian Councils Bill; also against the decision of the Secretary of State giving a separate electorate to Mahomedans.

MADRAS, MARCH 9.

The following cablegram has been sent to Lord Morley:—

"The Madras Congress Committee thinks Clause 3 of the Indian Councils Bill indispensable and calculated to pacifying Bengal. It deeply regrets the omission thereof, endangering the proper reception of reforms. Separate Mahomedan electorates are likely to lead to racial animosities, provoking similar claims of other communities."

SITUATION IN THE BALKANS

Action of the Porte.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 9.

The situation in the Balkans is for the moment shrouded in silence. Telegrams from Constantinople state that the Austrian Embassy complained of continued transit of Servian war material through Turkey. The Grand Vizier has instructed the authorities at Salonika not to allow further transit which was permitted during the Austrian boycott.

Servia has remonstrated to the Porte regarding this action, and the Porte is now considering the matter.

HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE.

No Dividend for Past Year.

LONDON, MARCH 9.

The Hamburg-America Line has declared no dividend for the past year. The directors attribute this partly to the disastrous effects of the record-breaking by the "Lusitania" and the "Mauretania."

THE WRIGHT AEROPLANES.

Trial Before War Office.

LONDON, MARCH 9.

The Government is arranging for the Wright Brothers to give demonstrations with their aeroplanes before the War Office experts.

THE SHANGHAI-NINGPO RAILWAY.

Warning to Investors.

LONDON, MARCH 9.

The "Times" gives prominence to a letter from its Peking correspondent condemning the conditions prevailing on the Shanghai-Hangchau and Ningpo Railway.

The correspondent says that the terms of the British loan have been violated, the funds are being squandered and the interest of the British bond-holders jeopardised. The line is being constructed by Chinese engineers, bridges are unsafe, rails are of native manufacture, sleepers are soft, and wood is wrongly laid and ballasted. The correspondent hopes that this will serve as a warning to intending investors.

MR. STRAUS.

Offered Embassy to Japan.

LONDON, MARCH 9.

It is reported in Washington that Mr. Straus, former Secretary for Commerce, has been offered the Embassy to Japan and that he will probably accept.

HERBERT SPENCER LECTURESHIP.

Its Abolition Mooted.

LONDON, MARCH 9.

In consequence of a letter from Krishna Varma, published in the "Times" of February 20th, 109 leading members of the Congregation of Oxford have petitioned for the abolition of the Herbert Spencer Lectureship endowed by Krishna Varma.

MURDER OF N. L BANERJEE.

Case Adjourned.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 9.

The case against Lalit Mohun Ganguli, who is charged in connection with the murder of Sub-Inspector Nand Lall Banerjee, was heard by Mr. Thornhill, Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday.

When the case was taken up, Mr. Hume applied for ten days' adjournment. Accused, he said, was now in the Presidency Jail, whence he will be brought up on the next day of hearing. It was a very important case and he wanted an adjournment.

The Magistrate adjourned the case till the day after to-morrow.

The accused was not produced in Court.

JEMADAR GUL BERAM'S GANG.

Bandit's Tact and Cunning.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 9.

It appears that the gang of Jemadar Gul Beram, late of the Zhob Levy, consists of 16 men whom he induced to desert along with himself. They went off with 20 ponies, as many Martini carbines and 8,000 rounds of ammunition, and at once fell to raiding, in which they displayed great ferocity, in one case putting to death three men against whom Gul Beram is believed to have had some grudge. The evergreen fiction of invulnerability, which seems to find readier credence after each collapse, appears to have revived in favour of this bandit, and the legend is current that on one occasion he was taken out by the orders of the Amir of Afghanistan to be shot; but as the bullets struck him, they turned off harmlessly and were converted into silver rupees.

Gul Beram knows how to play upon the sentiments of his followers, and a short time ago finding that they were complaining of the ammunition as defective (probably owing to most of them being indifferent shots), he had the whole of it blessed by the Mullah. Having raised their confidence by this act of piety, he proceeded to lay in ambush for a party sent out in pursuit of him, consisting of some of the 15th Lancers and Zhob Levy Cavalry, under Captains Loring and Bickford and Lieut. Gwatkin. The pursuing party were attacked in a narrow defile and Gwatkin fell shot dead. One of the raiders was killed and another taken, but the rest managed to escape in a heavy snowstorm, which came on. But for this unfortunate occurrence it seems that the whole band would have been taken, or shot there and then.

RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

Programme for Current Year.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 9.

The railway construction programme for the current year will include the Allahabad-Cawnpore-Rae Bareli and Nagpore-Chindwara lines, while provision will be made for the Shan States line and the Trichinopoly-Penruti lines.

The Vizianagram-Parbatipur Railway will be completed this year.

MADRAS, MARCH 9.

The Railway Board has just sanctioned the extension of the Morapur-Dharmapuri feeder line in the Salem District to Hosur. The line is to be constructed as a famine relief work in view of the threatened scarcity in the district. Three lakhs has been allotted for the work in the coming official year. The line will bring Hosur Taluq of the Salem District into railway communication with the rest of the district.

RECENT BOMB OUTRAGE.

A Suspect Bailed Out.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 9.

Haridas Mukerji, arrested on the suspicion of complicity in the recent bomb outrage on the Eastern Bengal State Railway, has been released on bail.

Kanjilal Mukerji, another suspect, who escaped from the Bhowanipur lock-up, has been rearrested.

ARMY RATIONS.

Their Money Equivalent.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 9.

The Government of India have now sanctioned as a permanent measure the system whereby British units will be allowed the option of drawing money equivalent in lieu of their grocery rations of flour, rice, tea, coffee and sugar, six months notice to be given to the Supply and Transport Corps by any unit wishing to adopt this arrangement.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 9.

Captain H. H. M. Harris, Highland Light Infantry, is permitted to resign his Commission.

Captains Eardley Wilmot, 39th Gharwang Rifles and, Boxwell, 2nd York and Lancasters are permitted to exchange.

Lieutenant Lang, 106th Pioneers, has been selected for appointment to the Bombay Political Department.

Major-General Clements, Commanding Quetta, has returned from leave.

Lieutenant-Colonel King, 44th Brigade, and Lieutenant Van Straubenzee, "G" Battery, embark on the 19th instant for duty in India.

The following unattached list second Lieutenants, from Home, are posted as follows:—G. Pim to the 1st Connaught Rangers; O. Radford to the South Wales Borderers; K. Walker to the 1st York and Lancasters and W. Dickenson to the 2nd Leinsters.

CALCUTTA DIVORCE SUIT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 9.

In the Calcutta High Court yesterday, in the suit for divorce brought by Kathleen Shepherd against her husband Ashton Shepherd, Mr. Justice Harrington made absolute the rule granted on the respondent to show cause why the petitioner should not be allowed to prove his identity and misconduct by affidavits, so as to save the expenses of a Commission to Cairo.

THE DOMICILED COMMUNITY.

(CONTRIBUTED.)

A CALCUTTA contemporary, the *Englishman*, in a fair and sympathetic article, has drawn public attention to the position and aspirations of the "Domiciled Community" in India. It has pointed out that for the last seventy years the treatment accorded to this community has been anything but just. This is a fact which admits of no dispute or question. But the injustice complained of does not extend to seventy years back; for in the Company's time this community enjoyed very many privileges which the transfer of India to the Crown had completely obliterated. The generous policy set forth in the Proclamation of 1857 had "levelled all distinctions twixt a beggar and a King." India—up to then considered a land acquired by conquest—was presented in a new light, faithfully described by Mr. Justice Beaman as a land vouchsafed by God to us to keep in trust, and whose moral and social well-being it was our duty to advance and safeguard.

In these hard days, when democratic views pervade even the tennis court and the cuisine, to talk of conquest, only to better a people, is as absurd as it is fantastic. There are other stakes, but it would be a digression to discuss them here. It rests with the Imperial Ruler to govern according as it will be most advantageous to his own stability. But to spread a doctrine of universal brotherhood when we know and feel that such a propaganda is, in the main, not unselfish, is undiluted hypocrisy. To adduce an instance of the manner in which the Company treated the Domiciled Community—which must be understood to mean Europeans who had settled in the country and their offspring—and the method now adopted will bear comparison. Those of the able-bodied in the Army were enlisted as recruits who gave a good account of themselves in the several wars that they participated in on behalf of their employers. Those disinclined for military pursuits, entered clerical life and rose in many instances to positions of distinction and trust. These had their faults then as have their offspring now, nevertheless these were not the exceptional faults of naturally erring humanity. To break the ice, if there were girls, they were readily accepted in marriage owing to the dearth of white women in India in those days. Now, however, the European women, helped by the rapid means of transit, can come out to India to be affianced to their future partners. In consequence, there is what the Americans call a "slump" in the matrimonial market of the community; and the need for independent strife for existence has arisen.

The treatment accorded to the body of which we write has from time to time been raised by far-seeing and right-thinking men; and more than forty years ago, Colonel Woolbridge drew the attention of the British Government to the attitude of prejudice assumed by them to the progeny of those who had helped to establish and consolidate England's power in India. But these expressions fell upon barren soil. Other distinguished soldiers followed in his wake, and proved conclusively to the hilt the indispensable necessity of safeguarding the rights and interests of this community. A deaf ear to what one does not wish to acknowledge or admit, is the easiest loop-hole for ignoring it. And so it was.

In the day's of the Company, many Eurasians took to the sea, and their ability and hard work very often raised them to the position and responsibillty of Master Mariners. In later days, it required entreaty, supplication, petition, prayer, to obtain from the Imperial Government the privilege of starting a training-ship to educate boys for marine life. "No Irish need apply" is not more outrageous than "Pure European required." As long as intercourse between the West and the East continues, so long will the Domiciled Community increase in number, and in course of time will come to be reckoned no negligible quantity. It must take its place appropriately by the side of other races and communities in this Continent, and its political aspirations will require to be accurately weighed in the balance.

As for the question of loyalty—apart from the fact that Eurasians are the offspring of Europeans—there is one element which has been overlooked: it is to their own interest to remain loyal. They know, understand, and feel that their own security lies in the stability of the Imperial Power, and that any subversion of that Power is a death-blow to their own existence. If the vaunted threat of the Transvaalers 'to drive the English into the sea" had really been accomplished, then a fleet of warships would be carrying away the live freight back to the old Home. If—God forbid—a similar threat and a similar effect from "United" India occurred, then there would be left back myriads of the Domiciled Community at the mercy of a people proud and triumphant, who would be just as prepared to fly at each other's throats as they would be to apply "the lash, the cord, the chain," to the unprotected, abandoned "Half-caste." Race prejudice must and will continue till the millenium, when there will be no need of Missionary bodies preaching brotherhood, and for a fatherly Government to look with impartiality on all races, despite "caste, colour, or creed."

There are many other interesting points whicht the *Englishman* has touched upon and which are quite in agreement with ordinary thinking. Faults must be remedied, that is, faults which, in the eyes of the Imperial Government, are bars to progress. Education must be sought for and given for its own sake and for its refining and elevating influence, which need no illumination. In short, the community should weld itself into one homogeneous whole, and party-spirit should be submerged—at least, for the present.

It has fallen to the lot of the *Englishman's* experience to meet and converse with the "Tchee-tchee" individuals, and the unfortunate inference is demonstrated that the units of the Domiciled Community are all "Tchee-tchee-ites." No greater mistake than this could be conceived. Taking a decent percentage of this community in India and comparing it with a similar percentage in Britain, there surely will be found a purer accent and a less "don-cher knew" style than we are accustomed to at Home. They do not digest their "h" when it is in its proper place, nor do they add one where it is not needed. These "Tchee-tchees" must be some peculiar dialects, just as the yearning Northumbrian or Yorkshire man carves for himself from the pure English of Addison or the more complicated diction of Pope or DeQuincey. The community may keep on hammering to Doomsday; but it will be only a great urgency—perhaps expediency—which will make the Imperial Government alive to its responsibilities to this people which it had of itself been instrumental in creating. It will be no difficult task for any one, even at running speed to note that the Imperial Government can well afford to despise the rights and claims of a people of whose loyalty it is assured. The Government knows that there are no revolutionaries and anarchists among the Domiciled Community who are a remarkably law-abiding people; and that it is only to the people whom it doubts that it should turn its caresses, its sympathy, its anything else!

MR. J. A. ROBERTSON, Controller of India Treasuries, officiates as Controller and Auditor-General, vice Mr. Harrison acting as Finance Secretary, India.

NOTES FROM INDORE.

The New Law Courts.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

INDORE, MARCH 6.

The New Law Courts of the Indore State were opened on the evening of the 3rd instant, at 5 p. m. A distinguished gathering, consisting of H. H. the Maharaja Holkar, Colonel H. Daly, C.S.I., C.I.E., Mrs. Daly and Staff, Colonel Kaye, the Resident at Indore, and Mrs. Kaye, the Minister of the State, Council Members, Sirdars and officials, and several European ladies and gentlemen, made the ceremony impressive.

Rai Bahadur Nanak Chand, C.I.E., the Minister of the State, gave a speech in Hindi, in which he mentioned the useful work done during the past 18 months by Colonel Kaye the Resident of the State. Mr. L. G. Bhadbhade, Bar-at-Law, the Chief Justice of the State, spoke as follows on behalf of the Judicial Department:—

May it please Your Highness, Mrs. Kaye, Col. Kaye, Col. Daly, Ladies and Gentlemen,—As the Executive Head of the Judicial Department of this State, on behalf of myself, my colleague and all the Subordinate Courts under me in the City of Indore, I cannot allow this grand ceremony of the opening of the Indore Law Courts to pass without a few words of thankful appreciation of the extreme liberality of the Durbar in erecting these fine buildings at a considerable cost. I am not going to detain you long with any elaborate history of the inauguration and practical working of the system of the Judicial Administration of this State. You all know that there was no uniformity of laws, procedure and punishments even in British India, till so late as 1860, from which time the era of modern codification began in British Territory. Procedure and punishments differed till then from province to province. Accordingly there is nothing surprising if we find that things were not every different in Native States nor was Indore an exception to the rule. Thus I find Sir Henry Daly, the distinguished father and predecessor of our present highly esteemed A.G.G., remarking in the year 1870 that in Indore territory there was an entire absence of Courts. But I am sure when Colnel Daly, a few years ago, assumed charge of the same high office which his father, Sir Henry Daly, had so eminently filled, years ago, he must have noticed a change and a change for the better as far as the Judicial administration of Indore was concerned. For since 1870 things have changed wonderfully, and now we have more than forty properly constituted Courts, including five District and Sessions Courts, and their Subordinate Courts in the Indore Territory. They are now presided over by duly qualified Magistrates and Judges many of whom are men of tried integrity and ability. But this is not all. Indore has gone a step urther and the ideal of the separation of the Judicial from the Executive functions, which is aimed at in British India, is, I am glad to say, already an accomplished and successful fact in the State of ours. This reform puts, Indore, I venture to say, in the front rank along with the most progressive Native States in the whole of India. The procedure we observe and the laws we administer, and the punishments we award are now practically the same as those in British India, and I am proud to say that the work now turned out by our Courts will bear a fair comparison with that of the Judiciary in British India. It has been a matter of great satisfaction to us to find that our work has been appreciated and recognized by the Durbar and by all the successive Residents at Indore. During the last 18 months Colonel Kaye has taken the trouble to inspect most of our Subordinate Courts in the Districts including those which are situated in such distant districts as Rampura and Bhanpura, and I believe that he has formed a favourable opinion of their work. Hitherto the Subordinate Civil and Criminal Courts of the City were scattered in different parts of the City and it was a happy idea of Mr. Bosanquet who was then the Resident at Indore to concentrate them together in one place. That idea is now an accomplished fact and we now see before us these spacious and magnificent buildings designed and completed by our distinguished architect, Mr. Triggs. It was also a happy idea to commemorate the memory of the recent visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales by erecting these handsome buildings, His Royal Highness' sympathies for the people of this country are too well known to need reiteration from me. I am sure His Royal Highness will be pleased to learn that the fine buildings erected to commemorate His Royal Highness' visit to this City are devoted to the administration of justice. The location of all the Courts together in one building is sure to obviate the great inconvenience felt hitherto both by suiters and pleaders who had, on the same day, to attend different Courts situated at great distances from one another. Before I close I take the liberty on behalf of myself and my Department of thanking His Highness the Maharaja Saheb who has, in spite of indisposition, taken the trouble to grace this occasion by his presence. We cannot but feel honoured by His Highness' presence here at the opening of our new Law Courts and we have no doubt that this is an earnest on His Highness' part of the deep interest which he is sure to take hereafter and before long in the pure, efficient and impartial administration of Justice to His Highness' subjects. I now beg to tender our hearty thanks to all present, but especially to Mrs. Kaye for her kindly consenting to stand sponsor to these buildings which, I assure you, Mrs. Kaye, will not fail to remind us of the cheerful, kind and gracious lady who declared them open. I can also assure you, Mrs. Kaye and Colonel Kaye, that we consider your leaving Indore at this time is not only a personal loss to all your friends but also a loss to the State in whose interests you have worked so hard, during your short stay here. We all wish you a pleasant voyage home and we trust you will enjoy your well earned rest in your native land and return to India with renewed vigour, in the best of health and spirits to fill a still more exalted position.

Colonel Kaye, in replying, said:—Colonel Daly, Your Highness, Ladies and Gentlemen—Before the opening ceremony is actually performed I must ask you to allow me to detain you a minute while, on behalf of my wife, I thank His Highness the Maharaja and the Indore Durbar for their courtesy in having invited her to open this handsome edifice, an invitation she has been proud to accept. For myself I have to tender my acknowledgements for the high compliment which has been paid me by the Administration of this State in hastening the ceremony for which we are here gathered to-day so that this, the most important public building erected since the Minority Administration began its labours, might be declared open before my tenure of the post of Resident at Indore comes to an end. The Minister has already explained to you that the Durbar have chosen this manner of expressing their appreciation of what little I have been able to accomplish during the past 18 months in assisting to the better administration of the Indore State. Though I cannot claim to have earned the high praise which my friend, the Minister, has so kindly and lavishly showered on me and am aware that had I earned it I ought to be content with the consciousness of successful effort, must admit that I am not free from such worldliness, or human weakness, as not to welcome an acknowledgement that my work has won the approbation of those for whom it has been performed and the testimony that I have not altogether failed in justifying my selection for the appointment I am so shortly to vacate. Consequently the compliment paid me of associating my name and the period of my incumbency of the office of Resident at Indore with these Courts of Justice is one which I very thoroughly appreciate. As to-day's ceremony has thus been associated with my work in this State it gives me a fitting opportunity of acknowledging with gratitude the perfect sympathy and the unfailing support and guidance which have always been extended to me by my friend and Official superior the Hon'ble Colonel Daly, whose presence here this evening is but one more indication of the keen and unflagging interest which he takes in all that concerns the welfare of the Indore State. It also gives me an opportunity of publicly acknowledging, and returning my hearty thanks for, the cordial and loyal co-operation which I have received from my colleagues of the Council of Regency and especially from Rai Bahadur Nanakchand, C. I. E., the Minister and Executive Head of the State Government. Nor must I omit to express my thanks to the Heads of Departments especially of those important departments which are controlled by British Officers, for all the assistance which they have given me. The Chief Justice has expressed, with pardonable pride, his belief in the efficiency of the Judiciary of this State. I feel it but fitting on this occasion to testify that, since I came to Indore, I have heard much in praise of, and little in the way of complaints against the Judicial machinery. It is to expect the impossible that every decision of the Courts should command universal approval, but the general belief in the quality of the justice administered by the State Courts and the integrity of the Magistrates and Judges is high public testimony to the efficiency of this branch of the State Administration. Glancing at this beautiful white stone building, the masterpiece of the excellent work done in this State by Messrs. C. Stevens and Co., of Bombay, and in regard to which the Minister and Chief Justice have rightly congratulated Mr. Triggs, the partner of that firm who has been responsible for that work and who I am glad should be here to-day to receive our congratulations, I cannot refrain from giving utterance to a pious hope that the quality of the justice which shall hereafter be administered in these halls may be as pure as the stone of which this edifice is mainly constructed and add as much to the renown of the administration of the Indore State as this building adds to the beauty of the Indore City.

To conclude I have to thank the Chief Justice, both for my wife and for myself, for the kindly good wishes for our future to which he has given utterance and to thank you all for so kindly echoing those sentiments by the reception which you have given to his words.

Mrs. Kaye then received the key from H. H. the Maharaja and declared the new Courts open. Three cheers were proposed and given for Colonel and Mrs. Kaye, and the company dispersed after inspecting the edifice.

MOVEMENTS OF THE AMIR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 9.

News received from Jellalabad states that the Amir intends visiting Ahmad and the Eastern Frontier of Kafiristan.

THE SARA BRIDGE

Provision of Funds.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 9.

It is understood that the funds required for the Sara Bridge will, in any case, be found by Government. In the case of the taking over of the Eastern Bengal Railway by the Bengal and North-Western Company, the cost of the bridge would be added to the capital already sunk in the line by the State.

DEVELOPMENT OF COAL FIELDS.

Proposed New Railway Line.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 9.

A survey is likely to be undertaken by the East Indian Railway for a line from Moghal Sarai south-eastwards, towards Palamau and Lohardagga. This is in view of a possible further development of the coal-fields at and beyond Daltongange, which are already served in a way by the branch line from Sone Bridge to Palamau.

THE STUDY OF CHEMISTRY.

Offer of Technical Scholarship.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 9.

The Madras Government has published an order inviting applications from natives of India for the Government of India Technical Scholarship for the study of chemistry, of soap boiling and the use of native oils.

SOUTH INDIAN MOTOR UNION.

Annual Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 9.

The annual meeting of the South Indian Motor Union was held here yesterday. Mr. F. J. E. Spring was elected President, Surgeon-General P. H. Benson, Chairman, and Messrs. R. C. S. John and G. V. Scovell Murray, Secretaries for Madras and the Nilgiris, respectively.

It was resolved that the Secretary should communicate with the Royal Automobile Company, inquiring the conditions of affiliation and the advantages thereof. It was resolved also to hold a motor gymkhana and a motor tour on dates to be fixed by the Committee.

THE Prince of Wales has consented to become patron of the London Van-Horse Parade Society, the sixth annual parade of which will be held on Easter Monday in the Inner Circle, Regent's Park, N. W., and the names of the Duke of Portland, the Earl of Radnor, and Lord Clinton have been added to the list of vice-presidents. In addition to the usual premiums, long service awards will again be given to drivers. Entry forms and all further particulars can be obtained from the Secretary, 1, Bridge-place, Belgrave-road, S. W.

PARSEE EDUCATION.

Governor at the Byramji Jejeebhoy Institution.

His Excellency Sir George Sydenham Clarke, Governor of Bombay, yesterday evening presided at the first prize-giving to the boys of the Byramjee Jejeebhoy Parsee Charitable Institution. The ceremony was held in the spacious hall of the Institution Building in Queen's Road, and this was crowded to its utmost capacity by a large number of ladies and gentlemen. His Excellency who was attended by Mr. Watson, his Private Secretary, arrived at 5-30 and was received at the entrance by the Trustees of the Institution.

Miss Clarke, who had kindly consented to give away the prizes, was unavoidably absent owing to indisposition. Among those who were seated on the platform were Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Mr. Rustomji B. Jejeebhoy and Mr. Bamonji Dinshah Petit.

The proceedings opened with an address of welcome to the Governor, which was recited by Master Cursetji R. B. Jejeebhoy.

Mr. P. N. Wadia, Secretary of the Institution, read the report, which has already been published in the columns of the "Bombay Gazette."

LORD NORTHCOTE FUND.

Mr. Wadia also alluded to a letter received by the Trustees, in which "a Parsee," who would not reveal his name, wrote:

"I have watched the progress of Commercial Education in Bombay, and I am very pleased to see that your Institution is a great boon to the Parsees. Besides providing the young men of our community who attend your Institution with an adequate amount of commercial instruction to enable them to at once make themselves useful in mercantile firms and to earn an honest living, your Institution has been the means of demonstrating the advantages of Commercial Education and has thereby awakened an interest in it among all classes in India. To mark my appreciation of your work and also at the same time to record the encouragement given to Commercial Education by Lord Northcote during his Governorship, I send herewith a Currency Note for Rs. 1,000 and request you to open an account in your books to be called: "The Lord Northcote Fund." The principal is to be always held in Municipal or Improvement Trust Debentures or other like securities, and the annual interest accruing on it is to be added to the income of your general fund."

The students of the school having gone through a programme of recitations, Mr. Rustomji B. Jejeebhoy, the grandson of the founder of the Institution, made a few remarks.

MR. R. B. JEJEBHOY.

Mr. Rustomji Byramji Jeejeebhoy said: "Your Excellency, Ladies and Getlemen,—I wish to supplement by a few words the report of the Managing Trustee. When we purchased this site a fear was expressed in some quarters that the attendance of boys would fall off here, as it was not so near to the Parsee quarters of Chandanwady and Dhobi Talao as our old school house at Marine Lines was. That fear has been found to be groundless. Our numbers have greatly increased since we came here and there is an indication that they will go on increasing. We are already called upon to split up four or five of the existing 13 classes into two divisions, and one into three divisions. We are glad to see that Your Excellency is so staunch an advocate of Higher Commercial Education. We hailed with great delight the announcement in August last, that Your Excellency had decided to get out an expert from the London School of Economics, to deliver lectures in Bombay on Higher Commercial Education. It appeared to us that it was in the fitness of things that these lectures should be delivered in the hall of this Institution in which Higher Commercial Education first took its birth in this city, and where it has been cradled and nursed so assiduously for the last 10 years. We therefore offered the use of this hall to Government. We were very pleased when Government accepted our offer. The lectures which Professor Lees-Smith delivered here proved to be very popular and instructive. We trust that they have served to still further awaken the public mind to the advantages of Higher Commercial Education and that it will not be long before Your Excellency will be able to get a College of Commerce started in our city and a Faculty of Commerce instituted by our University.

A RESTRICTION.

We regret that want of funds and the conditions of our Trust Deed preclude us from throwing the doors of our college open to students of other communities—otherwise we should long ago have done so. The Managing Trustee has in his report thanked all those who have assisted us in our work, but our "book of thanks" cannot be said to be complete without the name of Mr. P. N. Wadia himself, who is the pioneer of commercial education in this city. (Applause). The burden of organising the schools and of their management has fallen on his shoulders. As the Managing Trustee he most carefully attended to the smallest details and made the work of his colleagues most easy. The principal factor in the success of the Institution is the unsparing service he has given to it and the tact, knowledge and skill which he has brought to bear upon the duties of his office from the very beginning of the Institution to the present time.

It was no small matter to think out and organise a scheme for a new school working altogether on new lines, and it must afford Mr. Wadia great satisfaction and delight to see the best work of his lifetime flourishing so satisfactorily.

I take this opportunity to mention that Mrs. Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit is going to present the Institution with a full sized marble statue of the founder, her grandfather, and I beg to publicly thank Mr. and Mrs. Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit for the great interest they take in the Institution. (Applause.) In the conclusion, I thank Your Excellency for your kindness in consenting to grace to-day's function with your presence. We extremely regret that Miss Clarke is not well enough to come here to-day. I also beg to thank the ladies and gentlemen who have kindly accepted our invitation and who have by their presence here lent "eclat" to the occasion. I have now only to request Your Excellency to be good enough to distribute the prizes and scholarship certificates to the more successful amongst our students. (Applause.)

His Excellency then gave away the prizes.

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

Sir George Clarke then addressed the assembly as follows:—

Ladies and Gentlemen,—I have very great pleasure in coming here this afternoon and being present at what I understand is the first prize-distribution of this Institution. The interesting Report which has just been read records the great progress which this Institution has made and holds out bright hopes for the future. It is said that Mr. Byramjee Jejeebhoy did not live to see the starting of the undertaking that he had at heart; but we, assembled here to-day, are able to realize the excellent work which his far-sighted benevolence has rendered possible, and we feel that in this Institution his useful and honoured life has the best of all possible memorials. To Mr. Rustomjee Byramjee it must be the greatest satisfaction to know that the wishes of his distinguished grandfather have been carried out with

such complete success and with permanent advantages to the Parsi community. That community is always to be found in the forefront of progress in Bombay, and alike in its charitable and its educational efforts it is helping to uplift the poorer classes and to create the good and useful citizens upon whom the prosperity and advancemdnt of all countries must depend.

I note from the Report that this Institution now has 525 pupils on its rolls, which is an indication of the extent of the work which it is carrying on. The quality of that work can be judged by the results which have been laid before us. In seven years 51 students matriculated and since 1901 when the High School boys began to be prepared in commercial subjects, the successes in this important branch of practical education have been most encouraging. The test of the London Chamber of Commerce Examinations has given 100 passes out of 127 students sent up, and the very large number of certificates obtained in the various subjects of those examinations, and also in those of the National Union of Teachers, shows the soundness of the instruction which the Institute provides. It is also most satisfactory to know that so many old students are now occupying positions of importance which they have gained as a result of their training here.

RELIGIOUS AND PHYSICAL INSTRUCTIONS.

I am particularly glad to note that Religious Instruction is given, which shews that the Trustees realize that a purely secular training can never suffice for the building up of character, which far more than intellectual attainment goes to the making of the true citizen. The Trustees have also been wise in attending to the physical development of the pupils and I congratulate the Institution on its successes in the field of healthy sports, which Mr. Rustomjee Byramjee's fund has helped them to achieve. The claims upon Government for services of every kind are very numerous and we are unable to do all that we wish. In matters of education, as I said recently, we must for a time devote our available funds to the requirements of the masses. This does not mean that we are not fully sensible of other requirements which are frequently pressed upon us. In your case, I am glad to know that Government is giving about one-third of the cost of this building together with a strip of land, and that you are receiving annual grants-in-aid of the Vernacular and High Schools Departments. I cannot promise more at present; but as you know, I am most anxious for the full development of the commerical education of which this Institution has laid the foundation.

COMMERCIAL EDUCATION.

As has been well said, it was most fitting that this fine building should be used for the first series of lectures on the higher problems of commerce we have been given in Bombay. I think it is generally admitted that this experiment has been a success, and that the very suggestive and instructive remarks of Professor Lees-Smith have drawn attention to one of the growing needs of this great commerical and industrial community. Mr. P. N. Wadia, to whose energy this Institution is deeply indebted, and whose strong views on the subject of commercial education are well known to us, has pointed out in his lectures that:—"Technical and commercial education must go hand in hand; side by side with trained manufacturers and skilled artisans, there must be a trained body of commercial men and traders. To get our system of productive industry into order, we must have men with distributive energy—men possessed of a thorough training in the modern methods of commerce." He has also stated that, in some branches of education, there has been over-production, and that while commerce and industry are increasingly important to the prosperity of India, the special training which is as necessary for the modern trader and manufacturer as for the barrister and doctor is not forthcoming. I cordially agree with those views and I hope that they will prevail. On the other side, I have seen stated that some of the great pioneers of trade and industry received no special training and that their successors can, therefore, afford to dispense with it. I remember well a time when this was a favourite argument for doing nothing in England. That argument has now lost its attractions and great efforts have been found necessary to make up time which need not have been lost. The fact is that all countries are now engaged in commercial competition to an extent formerly unknown, and in this competition the highly trained brains have immense advantages. The successes of the future will lie with those who are best able to bring scientific methods to bear upon the work of the world.

To the pupils of this Institution I cannot say anything more useful than repeat two of the mottos imprinted upon its walls:—"Deserve success and you shall command it," remembering that to 'deserve success' you must give your hearts to your work and cherish always a lofty sense of duty to your employers, to your country, and to yourselves. "To industry and economy add self-reliance"; but do not forget that true self-reliance must be based on knowledge won by earnest work and thoroughly assimilated. Superficial acquirements only give rise to conceit which will fail you directly you are put to the proof. (Loud applause).

VOTE OF THANKS.

Mr. Bomonji Dinshaw Petit proposed a vote of thanks to the Governor and said:

"His duties, you all know, are many and varied and the encroachments upon his time and energy are unlimited. Under the circumstances it adds to our indebtedness to him for his having kindly found time to be present and to preside on this interesting occasion.

We are however all grieved to find that Miss Clarke who had so kindly consented to distribute the prizes has been unable to be here owing to her ill-health, and we miss her genial presence very much.

In the words of Sir John Muir-Mackenzie, realizing that the time has come for a beginning to be made in providing higher education in commercial and business administration and keeping in view the ultimate aim of establishing in the University a Faculty of Commerce and collegiate teaching, His Excellency conceived the idea of procuring from England a lecturer of the distinction of Prof. Lees-Smith. In this way he has planted a seed which let us hope with His Excellency will grow up into a fruitful tree, bringing benefits to the trade of this Presidency as a whole and assisting its economic development. Gentlemen, this is only one phase of his many-sided activities for the welfare of the people of this Presidency. All his actions bear ample testimony to his remarkable talent, to his unflagging devotion to work, calm judgment, unerring sense of strict justice and impartiality. When you add to this intense sympathy inspiring every act of his, is it any wonder that he has endeared himself to every sect and community and has won the profound regard, respect and admiration of all? With these words, I beg to propose a cordial vote of thanks to His Excellency, which I am sure will be carried with acclamation." (Loud Applause.)

The vote was carried by acclamation.

Mrs. Rustomji Byramji Jeejeebhoy having made floral presentations to the Governor, His Excellency thanked the assembly and Mrs. Jeejeebhoy and the proceedings were brought to a close.

MADRAS PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

To be Held at Berhampore.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 9.

The invitation of the Ganjam District Association to hold the next session of the Madras Provincial Conference at Berhampore has been accepted.

The Conference will be held at Berhampore early in May next.

MESSRS. T. W. RICHARDSON and W. H. Vincent officiate on the Calcutta High Court Bench, vice Justices Brett and Holmwood proceeding on leave.

COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

Annual Meeting.

GOVERNOR'S REFUSAL TO PRESIDE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 9.

At the annual meeting of the Madras Collegiate Athletic Association yesterday, Mr. A. Davies, honorary secretary, read a letter received from the Military Secretary to the Governor, stating that his Excellency was unable to accede to the request of the committee that he should preside at the forthcoming annual prize-giving in consequence of the disrespectful behaviour of some of the students last year towards himself and Lady Lawley when leaving the ground.

The chairman, Sir Ralph Benson, on behalf of the Association, expressed keen regret at the conduct of the boys, which he condemned in most emphatic terms. He then moved the following resolution:—

"That the members of the Madras Collegiate Athletic Association assembled, at their annual general meeting, desire to place on record to express to their Excellencies their extreme regret and indignation at the disgraceful conduct of boys now for the first time brought to the notice of the Association. They desire to assure their Excellencies that they entirely repudiate and dissociate themselves from the conduct of the boys referred to and regret it is not practicable at this distance of time to make any effective enquiries as to who the offenders were."

Sir Ralph Benson also moved:

"That a copy of the above resolution be forwarded to the Military Secretary for submission to their Excellencies. Further, that every effort be made on occasions when the Association's sports competitions take place, to maintain the highest possible standard of discipline and gentlemanly behaviour amongst both competitors and spectators."

Dewan Bahadur N. Subramanyam seconded the resolutions and suggested that in future admission into the sports enclosure should be by tickets.

The resolutions were unanimously carried.

The honorary secretary informed the meeting that a students' committee for keeping order had been formed and hoped all arrangements would be perfect in future.

In bringing the proceedings to a close, the chairman said it was a good idea to have students' committees. At the same time the honorary secretary might also appeal to the gentlemanly feelings of boys and warn them if they persisted in their conduct the Association would have to come to an end. Besides, circumstances were peculiarly unfortunate last year, when there was a political agitation going on all round. This year, however, he was glad to say there had been a great improvement in the conduct of the boys. He could bear testimony to it from his actual experience on the Beach and elsewhere.

SEDITION IN WESTERN INDIA.

The Nasik Cases.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NASIK, MARCH 8.

Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, District Magistrate, today, heard the charge against Ganesh Damodar Savarker, publisher of a Marathi booklet called the "New Indian Series," of abetment of the offence of waging war against the King, and of attempting to excite feelings of disaffection against the Government.

Mr. Gole, Public Prosecutor, prosecuted, while Mr. Sathe, Pleader, defended the accused.

Mr. Gole, in opening the case, said the book in question was printed at Sholapur at the Shri Dutt Prasad Press, and consisted of eighteen poems. Three thousand copies of the book were sent to the accused at Nasik, he being the publisher.

The prosecution complained in reference to four of the poems entitled as follows:—(1.) "An old Moral Story", (2) "The sentiment of the people of Shivaji's times", (3) "Who obtained Independence without War?" and (4) "The prayer of the Mawalas to the God Shivs." Counsel contended that the language of the poems came within Sections 121 and 124A of the Penal Code.

Evidence as to publication by the accused and the sale of the book having been recorded, the further hearing was adjourned.

Mr. Jackson, District Magistrate, also to-day gave judgment in the proceedings taken by the Nasik Police under Section 108 of the Procedure Code against Waman Sakharam Khare, Pleader of Nasik, on the ground that he disseminated or attempted to disseminate seditious matter in certain speeches made by him in 1907 and 1908. After reviewing the evidence at some length his Honour said the gist of these speeches was that India had been reduced to misery by British rule, which aimed at impoverishing the people and transferring all land to Englishmen who, being foreign, cared nothing for the people; that the English people or English Government were irreligious and comparable to thieves, thugs and poisonous or man-eating demons; that all officials were petty tyrants and that the time for action had come with a view to independence. His Honour held that it had clearly been established by the evidence that Khare was in the habit of making seditious speeches falling within Section 124A of the Penal Code. He, therefore, ordered him to execute personal recognisance in Rs. 2,000 to be of good behaviour for one year, and give two sureties for Rs. 1,000 each.

ASSAM BENGAL RAILWAY.

Changes in the Personnel.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 9.

Mr. J. Stuart officiates as Agent, Assam-Bengal Railway, vice Mr. Woods proceeding on furlough. Mr. Bayley, Goods Superintendent, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, acts for Mr. Stuart as Traffic Manager, Assam-Bengal Railway, with a view to succeeding to this post when Mr. Stuart retires next year.

IT is understood that Mr. Butler, Foreign Secretary, is now unlikely to leave for home before the mail of the 20th instant.

SPORTING NEWS.

YACHT CLUB REGATTA.

Second Day.

THE racing for the 2nd day of the regatta was marred for want of sufficient breeze, the atter being decidedly light and led to the Tomtit Class being becalmed the other side of the harbour—and none of them finished within the time limit. The first race of the day was for ships' boats, handicap conditions and starting at 3-15 p.m. There were 14 entries but only 13 started, the first over the line being the Hardinge's No. 2. Cutter at 3-15-20, and the last the Cutter of the Perseus, three minutes twenty-seven seconds behind the former. Considering the light state of the wind the first six boats did very creditably, the remaining seven did not finish. The first to arrive was the No. 2 Cutter Hardinge, handled well, at 6-29-39. No. 1 Cutter of the Harding was leading to N. Karanja Buoy but was becalmed off that mark for some 10 minutes.

There were four entries in the "A" Class. A good start, Sapphire being first over the line, to windward, followed by Melody, seven seconds later with Turquoise and Eileen just behind. Sapphire and Melody started a luffing match down towards Sunk Rock, Turquoise seemed inclined to follow, while Eileen judiciously made straight for the first mark S. Karanja Buoy, rounding ahead of the others. Sapphire next, then Melody and Turquoise. Eileen held the lead round the mark buoy and Sunk Rock, the other yachts still being in the same order. The run from Sunk Rock to S. Karanja, with a lightening breeze, showed no change in the positions of the boats. The beat back to Sunk Rock brought the Melody up past the Sapphire, and the two yachts fought hard on the close reach up to the Schooner, during which Sapphire just managed to pass Melody. The results on handicap were Eileen first, Melody second.

The "B" Class showed four entries, Trixie and Peewit being absentees. The start was a good one, Erin first over the line, followed by Pixie, then Salbai and Mannikin. The race was not an eventful one, Pixie winning easily, with Erin taking second place.

The "C" Class Race was unfortunately a fiasco. Owing to the dying away of the wind none of the little yachts were able to finish before dark.

SHIPS' BOAT HANDICAP RACE.—Sailed at 3-15 p.m

Name of Boats.	Allowances. M S	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
36-ft. Pinnace I.	Scr	H.M.S. Hyacinth.	6 37 40	3 22 40
36-ft. Pinnace II.	Scr	do.	6 43 31	3 28 31
34-ft. Cutter...16	0	do.	Not timed.	
30-ft. Cutter I 21	36	do.	6 57 32	3 20 56
30-ft. Cutter II. 21	36	do.	Did not start.	
28-ft. Gig No. 2	12 48	R.I.M.S. Hardinge.....	Not timed.	
28-ft. Cutter I.	Scr	do.	6 46 43	3 31 43
28-ft. Cutter II.	Scr	do.	6 29 39	3 14 39
28-ft. Cutter III	Scr	do.	6 48 2	3 33 2
30-ft. Cutter I 21	36	H.M.S. Perseus	Not timed.	
30-ft. Cutter II. 21	36	do.	"	
28-ft. Cutter ...26	24	do.	"	
30-ft. Gig..... 21	36	do.	"	
27-ft. Cutter, 23	9	H. M. S. Sphinx	"	

Course No. 19=9·6 miles. Wind, W.N.W. Strength, light. 1st Prize won by Cutter II Hardinge, 2nd Prize won by 30-ft. Cutter Hyacinth, 3rd Prize won by I Pinnace Hyacinth, and 4th Prize won by II Pinnace, Hyacinth. Time-limit— 7p.m

"A" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sailed at 3-30 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Allowances. M S	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
Sapphire...	13 18	R.I.M. Hopkins and Major Muter, R.E. ...	6 32 15	2 48 57
Turquoise.	19 21	J. W. Stokes and W. Darling	6 46 5	3 16 44
Melody ...	18 12	J.B.K. Macbeth.	6 32 46	2 44 34
Eileen II	Scr.	R. W. Fisher ...	6 11 6	2 41 6

Course No. 41 rev. = 12·91 miles. Wind, W. N.-W. Strength, light. 1st Prize won by Eileen IV and 2nd prize won by Melody. Time-limit—7 p.m.

"B" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sailed at 3-40 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Allowances. M S	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
Erin	7 48	Officers, 116th Mahrattas	6 21 10	2 33 22
Trixie ...	9 40	Officers, Gloucestershire Regt.	Did not start.	
Pixie	Scr.	E. Y. Watson and J. E. Aspinwall..	6 9 48	2 29 49
Mannikin.	9 40	Officers, R. A.	6 26 33	2 36 53
Salbai ...	Scr.	Capt H. G. H. Lewellin	6 50 11	3 10 11

Course No. 40 = 10·41 miles. Wind, W. N.-W. Strength, light. 1st Prize won by Pixie. Erin saves entrance fee. Time-limit—7 p.m.

"C" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sailed at 3 45 p.m

Name of Boats.	Allowances. M S	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
Tomtit ...	Scr	Capt H Gloster..		
Coralie ...	3 24	Col H Mead ...		
Maud ...	0 51	Officers, R E ...		
Clutha ...	8 30	J J Welch		
Lapwing...	Scr	Capt R. S. Gillespie, R E ...	Did not finish in time limit.	
Valkyrie.	12 45	R Walker.....		
Curlew ...	3 21	C A Wordsworth		
Sitara	8 20	J E Needham ...		
Jean	12 45	C N Moberley.		

Course No. 33 = 10·16 miles. Time-limit 7 p.m.

The following races will sail to-day:—

SHIP'S BOAT LADIES RACE.

Name of Boats.	Allowances. M. S.	Entered by
36-ft. Pinnace I...	Scr	H. M. S. Hyacinth.
36-ft. Pinnace II..	Scr	do.
34-ft. Cutter	7 4	do.
30-ft. Cutter I	11 55	do.
30-ft. Cutter II....	11 55	do.
Gig No. 2....	5 18	R. I. M. S. Hardinge.
Cutter I....	Scr	do.
Cutter II....	Scr	do.
Cutter III....	Scr	do.

Course No. 42=5·3 miles.

N. B.—No balloon canvas allowed.

REGATTA 3RD DAY, "A" CLASS LADIES RACE.—Sails at 5 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Entered by	L. Wind H'cap. M S	M. Wind H'cap. M S	F. Wind H'cap. M S
Sapphire ...	R H H Hopkins & Maj. Muter, R E.	7 22	4 55	3 56
Turquoise...	I. W. Stokes & W. Darling...	12 13	6 51	4 38
Eileen IV..	R W Fisher.....	Scr	Scr	Scr

Course No. 36=6·65 miles.

N. B.—No balloon canvas allowed.

"B" CLASS LADIES RACE.—Sails at 4-30 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Allowances. M. S.	Entered by
Erin.....	4 13	Officers, 116th Mahrattas.
Trixie	3 50	Officers, Gloucestershire Rgt.
Pixie	Scr	E. Y. Watson, and J. E. Aspinwall.
Mannikin	4 36	Officers, R. A.

Course No. 14=4·6 miles.

N. B.—No balloon canvas allowed.

"C" CLASS LADIES RACE.—Sails at 4-15 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Allowances. M. S.	Entered by
Tomtit.....	Scr	Capt. H. Gloster.
Coralie	1 33	Col. H. Mead.
Maud	0 23	Officers, R. E.
Clutha.....	3 50	A. J. Welch.
Lapwing	Scr	Capt. R. S. J. Gillespie, R. E.
Curlew.....	2 18	C. A. Wordsworth.
Sitara	3 50	J. E. Needham.
Jean	5 45	C. N. Moberley.

Course No. 14=4·6 miles.

N. B.—No balloon canvas allowed.

SIXTH DAY.

Saturday, 13th March,
H. W. 3-50 p.m., (S. T.)

Lord Curzon's Challenge Cup Race for yachts of any size belonging to the R. B. Y. C.—I. Y. R. U. time allowance for rating. The winning yacht will become holder of the Cup for the year. Entrance fee, Rs. 10. First prize, Rs. 150; and second prize, Rs. 75. Course No. 13. Distance 17·6 miles. Start at 3 p.m.

Handicap Race.—For B. Class Yachts. Entrance fee, Rs. 7-8. First prize, Rs. 80; second prize, Rs. 50. Course No. 7. Distance 10·6 miles. Start at 3-15 p.m.

Handicap Race.—For C. Class Yachts. Entrance fee, Rs. 5. First prize, Rs. 60; second prize, Rs. 40; and third prize, Rs. 20. Course No. 7. Distance 10·6 miles. Start at 3-20 p.m.

Race for Ships' Boats.—Fancy Rig. Open to boats of the R. N. the R. I. M. and the Mercantile Marine. Entrance fee Rs. 3. First prize Rs. 30; second prize, Rs. 20; third prize, Rs. 10; and fourth prize, Rs. 5. Course No. 38. Distance 10·16 miles. Start at 3-30 p.m.

POONA REGATTA.

First Day.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MARCH 9.

The annual Regatta in connection with the Royal Connaught Boat Club at Kirkee is always an interesting and enjoyable affair and Captain Paris, R. E., the Honorary Secretary, has certainly done all he could possibly do to preserve its traditions. But much of its pristine glory has manifestly faded during the past few years, and if there was anything which detracted from the pleasure of witnessing the racing on the beautiful Sungum River at Kirkee to-day it was the unfortunate timing of the last event, which was rowed at nearer eight than seven at night in pitch darkness. Still much must be said in praise of the first day of the Regatta. The programme included preliminary heats and every one of them excited the greatest interest among the large and fashionable assembly on the lovely Club lawn. The two Canoe Races were pretty in the extreme, and the stroking of Miss Swinburne and Miss D. Sloggett, who won the two races respectively, was what a youthful and buoyant hero adequately described as "sweet." In an exhaustive effort not to be beaten, Miss D. Sloggett occasionally "shipped a sea" upon herself, with the result that she disembarked wet much to the paradoxical sympathy and admiration of all.

The gallant Gunners lost the Regimental Eight against the R. E, but they won the second heat of the Regimental Fours against the formidable Sappers' crew. The victory of the Police boat in the first heat of the Regimental Fours was glorious. The Lincolns, who pulled along the outer bank, looked all over the winners till when a short distance from home the Police crew dipped as strong and quick as any Italian galley and won by a length amid the well-deserved cheers of their admirers on the lawn.

Colonel Fowler was the Judge, and a good Judge too. Mr. Fergusson and Mr. Walker very good naturedly undertook the duties of Starter in turn.

Results:—

STATION EIGHTS.

First Heat—3-4 mile.

NATIVE REGIMENTS VS. BRITISH REGIMENTS.

Bow,	Mangin.	Bow,	Hughes.
2,	Dyke.	2,	Wickham.
3,	Moir.	3,	Williams.
4,	Lake.	4,	Spring.
5,	Kanhardt	5,	Boyes.
6,	Mewatt.	6,	Holmes.
7,	Cruickshank.	7,	Hoskyn.
Stroke,	Wilson.	Stroke,	Layard.
Cox,	Mrs. Wilson.	Cox,	Buller.

The two boats got off well together and kept abreast, till about a furlong from home. The British crew took a bee line which gave the Native boat a clear advantage of a length. In spite of a gallant effort to catch the leading boat the native boat lost by 3-4 length. Time—4mins. 33secs.

SECOND HEAT.

	Royal Engineer	vs.	Royal Artillery.
Bow,	Richardson,	Bow.	Duberley.
2,	Leslie.	2,	Qhirrepel.
3,	Swinburne.	3,	Usborne.
4,	Binney.	4,	Reed.
5,	Webber.	5,	Cowie.
6,	Bovet.	6,	Atlay.
7,	Twiss.	7,	Fanshawe.
Stroke,	Paris.	Stroke,	Purser.
Cox,	Mrs. Leslie.	Cox,	Mrs. Fanshawe.

The R. E. crew shot ahead soon after the start and came down strong from the outer bank. They held a full length lead, till nearing home. The Gunners put on a spurt, but just lost an exciting race by two feet. No time taken.

CANADIAN CANOE RACE.

FIRST HEAT.

Miss Swinburne and Henderson..... 1
Miss Westlake and Mowatt 2
Miss Pemberton and Walker..... 3

Miss Swinburne's canoe went ahead like a rocket from the inner bank, and taking the home turn skilfully, won easily by about eight lengths.

SECOND HEAT.

Miss D. Sloggett and Noke..... 1
Miss Sloggett and Wickham..... 2

They kept pretty well together, till a few yards from home Miss D. Sloggett's came shot ahead and won by half a length.

REGIMENTAL FOURS.

FIRST HEAT—Half mile.

INDIAN POLICE.

Bow, Smith.
2, Lang.
3, Gerard
Stroke, Stewart.
Cox, Mrs. Gadney.
} 1

LINCOLNS.

Bow, Wickam.
2, Spring.
3, Hoskyn
Stroke, Holmes.
Cox, Buller
} 2

NORTHAMTONS.

Bow, Hughes.
2, Clive.
3, Williams.
Stroke, Layard.
Cox, Myine.
} 3

SECOND HEAT—HALF MILE.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Bow, Duberly.
2, Attlay.
3, Cowie
Stroke, Purser.
Cox, Mrs. Fanshawe.
} 1

SAPPERS AND MINERS.

Bow, Twiss.
2, Bovet.
3, Webber.
Strake, Paris.
Cox, Mrs. Leslie.
} 2

27th BALUCHIS

Bow, Bivar.
2, Dyke.
3, Lake.
Stroke, Cruikshank.
Cox, Mrs. Dyke.
} 3

Rowed in pitch darkness. Won by one length.

LAWN TENNIS.

Bombay Gymkhana Championships.

In the semi-finals round for the championship of the Bombay Gymkhana Mr. W. Reid beat Mr. J. S. Milne (6—2, 6—3).

The final between Mr. W. Reid and Capt. J. T. Lucas will be played to-day (Wednesday) at 5-15.

LADY MINTO pays a short visit to Darjeeling next week.

THE rush of homeward-bound passengers has commenced and the East Indian Railway announce a special train to Bombay on Thursday to catch the outgoing mail steamer.

BOMBAY HUNT.

A FIELD of about 25 people assembled on the slopes of Chuckla Hill yesterday morning at daybreak at the Meet of the Bombay Foxhounds. The temperature was delightfully cool, and it seemed almost incredible that we had reached the second week in March. The pleasant invigorating coldness in the atmosphere gave us hopes of a good morning's sport, and surely nobody can have been disappointed with the charming gallop which the Pack subsequently gave us. Without any delay a move was made through the village of Chuckla for a covert which lies on the edge of the Bomanwadi Valley, and the hounds were not long in telling us that a jackal was in the neighbourhood. Running out of the brushwood the Pack piloted us over a long stretch of rice-fields in the direction of Vangoli, and then swerving to the right crossed the Tulsi water-pipe and the deep stony nullah beyond. On the far side of this nullah lies a walled in enclosure, and those riders who decided to follow the hounds into it had to look about for a convenient spot to jump out of it, but most people elected to keep outside the enclosure altogether on the right hand side of it. The Pack then streaked away over some of the finest of paddy fields with large and stiff banks surrounding each small field, and it seemed as if the jackal had set his mask for the Backwater, but when reaching about the spot where the start for Mr. Jack Symons' sporting Point-to-Point Races used to be, hounds turned across the Andheri road and ran close to the big church at Marole. Keeping to the left of the hill beside the church they then led us along another long and fine stretch of rice country as far as the familiar Mango Tope in which the historic old customer used to make his abode. In and about this thickly wooded plantation hounds held to the scent of the jackal, and were eventually successful in driving him out into the Marole Valley. Running in the direction of the big range of hills of the same name they took us over a further long tract of charming riding country, and it was not for a considerable time that the jackal decided to climb any of the hills. Finally, however, he did so, and we were able to keep on good terms with the Pack by galloping up the pass between the hills known, for want of a local name, as the Gap of Dunlo. Turning to the left we ran for a long distance through the open palm woods, much of the grass under foot having recently been burnt, and the wonderful manner in which the hounds held to the scent along this dry burnt up district is nothing less than a mystery. After making some delightful rings in this open country the jackal was at last able to shake off his pursuers by effectually going to ground in an earth no great distance from the celebrated Marole caves. The gallop had lasted for some 35 minutes, and throughout the whole of it we had not to cross any bad melon ground, the going all the time being as perfect as anybody could wish. We accordingly hacked quietly home to the Jackal Club in the best of tempers, feeling more than satisfied with the morning's sport.

Hounds next meet at Santa Cruz on Thursday the 11th instant, and those people who may have to come out by train from Bombay should carefully note that the first train in the morning will leave Colaba, Church Gate and Grant Road stations a quarter of an hour earlier than usual, as the lengthening days necessitate the hunt being started betimes.

JACKAL.

CHARITY AND WEALTH.

A BERLIN correspondent writes:—The collections made in Germany for the sufferers by the Earthquake in Sicily, have realised more than six million marks. For various reasons this sum is to be regarded as an extremely high one. Firstly, the collection took place immediately after the Christmas festivities. The German middle classes are in the habit of spending more at Christmas than their means justify, in presents to relations, friends, and employees, to say nothing of contributions for the poor; so, that at the close of the festivities they stand confronted with compulsory economy. Secondly, the collection for Italy was preced by subscriptions, for patriotic or charitable purposes. The lists for the continuation of Count Zeppelin's enterprise had also realised more than six million marks, and each of the two collections for the conflagration in Donau-Eschingen, and for the colliery disaster in Radbor had produced more than a million. The collection for Count Zeppelin began on the 6th August 1908, the subscription lists for Italy were practically closed by the end of January 1909; consequently, the German people had subscribed in the course of something less than six months nearly 15 million marks for charitable purposes, without in any way interrupting the steady course of ordinary collections for charitable purposes.

This result is certainly a praiseworthy testimony to the kindness of heart and devotion of the German people, but at the same time it is a sign of the well being of the nation. For were Germany in a condition of material want, such as existed in the second half of the 17th century at the end of the Thirty Years' War, or after the Napoleonic Wars during the first half of the 19th century, the German people would not have been in the position to subscribe such large sums towards the mitigation of the needs of others. The facility with which the voluntary contributions for Zeppelin, Donau-Eschingen, Radbod and Italy were achieved is a sure sign that the worst days of economic depression have gone by.

This conviction is also supported by other facts; the rate of interest, which in the year 1907 and during the first part of the year 1908 had reached an insupportable height, has now been at a low figure for months past. There is an abundance of ready money, and, as a result the price of shares continues to rise. A single example will suffice when some 18 months ago Germany issued a considerable loan, the former Italian Minister of Finance, Luzziratti, thought it necessary to issue a grave warning to his compatriot's against taking up any of this paper. However, this loan not only brought the subscribers a good rate of interest, but it now stands at about 4 per cent. higher than the rate of issue, so that the subscribers have found the whole matter an extremely profitable one.

The reports too, concerning the income-tax and the property-tax in Prussia, the largest of the German Federated States, present a most favourable picture. In the year 1908 the united incomes of those liable to taxation amounted to 12 4-5 milliards of marks, in the preceding year it was estimated at not quite 11 3-4 milliards; the estimated amount has consequently risen in the course of 12 months to one milliard of marks i.e. about 9 per cent. In Prussia only large and medium fortunes are subject to a property-tax, whereas small ones remain uncharged. Last year the total smount subject to taxation was estimated at 91 2-3 milliards of marks, as against 82 1-3 milliard of marks in the year 1907, thus showing an increase, during this short period, of more than 9 milliards of marks. All this tends to prove that the prosperity of Germany is steadily on the increase. This fact should serve as a reminder both for foreign countries and ourselves; it proves that they are labouring under a dangerous error in imagining, as has so often been stated in French papers of late years, that Germany is not in a position to carry on a campaign owing to a lack of the sinews of war. For ourselves this proof of national prosperity carries with it the obligation of working seriously in the interests of financial reform. A rich nation and a financially crippled State are a contradiction.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE TREASURY, CALCUTTA, 27TH FEBRUARY, 1909.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury:—

Amount to be remitted during 1908-09..£18,500,000
Remitted from 1st April 1908 to 27th Feb. 1909, by Council Bills £12,533,142
" " by Gold.....£ 240,248
Balance to be remitted from 28th Feb. 1909 to 31st March 1909 .....£ 5,726,610
From 5-30 p.m. to 7-30 p.m.:—

WHO WILL BRIDGE THE GREAT GAP IN NATURE?

THE centenary of the birth of Charles Darwin, who did so much to propound the evolutionary theory of life, has produced a great number of appreciations of his work.

One of the most interesting of these was in the "Times." It showed the limitations of his theory; it showed that it began with the living and did not bridge that great gulf which lies between the living and the non-living. His theory does not begin "in the beginning." Granted that Darwin's theory of the evolution of the living species is true, there is still awaiting solution that greater problem as to how life originated. Did it come from non-living matter? If so, by what process of evolution? Or was there a "special creation" of man? Who will bridge that great gap in knowledge?

"The half-century preceding the publication of the 'Origin of Species' was remarkable for the extent of new ground thus broken," says the "Times." "The physicists alone would have compelled recognition of the idea of evolution upon a large scale by their attacks upon the belief that the earth itself came into existence by a special act of creation in B.C. 4004. When they showed that millions of years must have been occupied by the processes required to produce the configuration of the surface of the globe and the immediately underlying strata substantially as we now know them, and that as an essential component of the solar system the earth must have had an antecedent history of inconceivable duration, they gave a demonstration of evolution on a scale so vast that no difficulty could be felt in respect of minor applications.

"Yet there is one difficulty which neither the evolutionist nor the unscientific man has been able to overcome. That difficulty is the unbridged gap between living and non-living matter which at present divides the evolutionary process into two disconnected parts. The physicist will establish the process from a mass of incandescent gas to the globe approximately as we know it, apart from life of any kind. The biologist is content to start with life of any kind, however humble, and to evolve from it the immense variety of highly complicated organism around us. But in neither of these august evolutionary processions do we find any explanation of the evolution of the living from the non-living.

"This abrupt interference with continuity is very generally ignored. It is conveniently assumed that we can proceed with our speculations about the evolution of species without regard to the origin of life. Yet a little reflection will show this notion to be untenable. For if life was originally brought into being by a special act of creation, "cadit quæstio." We have no grounds for limiting such an act to the creation of one very low form of life, to be afterwards developed by excessively tedious processes. If, on the other hand, matter contains within itself properties or forces which in certain conditions can produce life, it is highly unreasonable to suppose that these conditions existed only once, at one particular time and place, and that the result was only one simple living form. We must, on the contrary, suppose that life was evolved over a wide area, and in many froms corresponding more or less to the great differences we know to exist between different forms of non-living matter.

UNSAFE GROUND.

"It must be obvious, therefore, that we are upon very unsafe ground when we speculate upon the manner in which organic evolution has proceeded without knowing in the least what was the variable organic basis from which the whole process started. In particular we may be entirely on the wrong tack, and may be wasting our time and energy, when we try to account for the organic world on the assumption that it proceeds from one form of living matter which we regard as simple. If life arose through the operation of forces implicit in the ancestral nebula, it was probably as various in its forms and potentialities as the other results of evolution immediately preceding it, which are revealed to us by the geologist and the chemist.

"So long as this tremendous hiatus exists in the evolutionary series—so long, that is to say, as we remain unable to explain or even to conceive how the latest form of non-living matter gave birth to the first form of life—we may indeed if so disposed deny the possibility of a special act of creation but we must at the same time admit if we are honest with ourselves that we have come to a deadlock. Biological evolution is all in the air because the beginning of life is not given by inorganic evolution, and we reject the only alternative.

"Darwin was not the first to ignore this unfortunate absence of a starting-point and to attempt the arrangement of biological phenomena in evolutionary order. Some years before his birth Lamarck did the same thing, though he suggested a different machinery of transmutation. He supposed that one species might be developed from another by inheritance of acquired characters. It is now strenuously maintained that acquired characters are not transmissible to the offspring; and this contention, if sound, is obviously fatal to Lamarck's hypothesis. But it is equally, though not so obviously, fatal to Darwin's. For inheritance and acquirement of new characters must cover the whole field. There is no place for an indeterminate "tertium quid."

"If Darwin's small variations are inherited they are not new, and involve no alteration in the species since it is plain that nothing can be inherited from a parent which that parent did not possess. If they are not inherited they are acquired, though we may not be able to indicate the moment of acquirement; and in that case they are not transmissible. In the first instance, the process of mutation has never begun; in the second, it cannot go on. Modern study of variability shows that every species has a limiting curve within which considerable variation from the normal standard may occur, but that all variations, whether in the direction of excess or deficiency, revert to the average type. From this point of view, therefore, the Darwinian hypothesis is undermined.

"Again De Vries and others of the later naturalists are impressed by the uselessness in the struggle for existence of the minute beginnings of a new structure, no matter how useful it might prove in its fully developed form. They therefore treat the small Darwinian variations as mere fluctuations inside the specific curve of variability, and assume that at very long intervals a species throws off a widely different form fully equipped to hold its own as a new species. As no explanation can be given of such an astonishing leap, we seem to be brought once more perilously near to the dreaded special act of creation.

"These recent speculations have no positive value," concludes the "Times," "but they are negatively significant as shewing that the Darwinian hypothesis is losing its hold upon men's minds. Like every bold generalisation that arrest attention, it has done a great and useful work. It has stimulated inquiry."

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 20th Feb. on 1,773·77 Miles Open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week.....	1,71,000	3,10,000	7,000	4,88,000
Or per mile of Railway.....	96	175	4	275
For previous 7 weeks of half-year	9,57,000	18,95,000	44,000	28,96,000
Total for 8 weeks	11,28,000	22,05,000	51,000	33,84,000
COMPARISON.				
Total for corresponding week

BY THE WAY.

THE MARQUIS DE NOAILLES.

The Marquis de Noailles, who has just died at the age of seventy-nine, was a diplomatist who entered diplomacy late in life. Until he was forty he was a historian, but then, in 1870, Thiers made him Minister Plenipotentiary at Washington. Eighteen months later, he became Ambassador at Rome, and in 1882 he went in the same capacity to Constantinople, retiring from the service in 1886. For ten years he remained in private life; but M. Hanotaux, who had been his Councillor of Embassy at Constantinople, persuaded him to resume active service as Ambassador at Berlin—a position which he retained until 1902.

AN EVANGELICAL PEER.

Lord Kinnaird, who has been reappointed Lord High Commissioner to the Established Kirk of Scotland, is a son of the tenth Baron, and was in his younger days a brilliant exponent of "Soccer" football. After leaving Cambridge he joined his father in the banking business of Barclay and Co., of which he is now director. In conjunction with the late Mr. Quintin Hogg, young Kinnaird founded one of the first homes for destitute lads, which has since developed into the Ragged School Union and the Polytechnic in Regent-street. Lord Kinnaird, since the death of Sir George Williams, has been president of the Young Men's Christian Association.

THE HOTTEST PLACE ON THE EARTH.

If Mr. G. W. Bury succeeds in traversing the interior of Arabia, a project he is meditating, he will need no superfluous clothing. The great sandy desert between Oman and the Red Sea coast is believed to be absolutely the hottest part of our globe To walk over the sands has been likened to walking over live coals, and scarcely any life is known to exist in the interior. Even near the coast, in the vicinity of the Persian Gulf, temperatures have been recorded higher than any ever experienced anywhere else in the tropics.

TENNYSON AND CARLYLE ANECDOTES.

Some of Mrs. Moulton's stories about her literary friends are told in the American "Bookman." Tennyson met in London two beautiful American girls, and began to talk about Whitman. The girls looked vague, and still more vague. Turning away in disgust, the Laureate exclaimed to his friend, "Only "one" poet in America, and those girls never even heard of him." Mrs. Moulton once told Mrs. Carlyle how much she admired Carlyle's conversation. "I have heard him before," the lady replied. "But he is the most interesting, the most wonderful talker I ever heard," insisted Mrs. Moulton. "Well, remember," abruptly concluded Mrs. Carlyle, "you have never lived with him; I have."

POWERS OF INCREASE OF ORGANISMS.

Professor Harvey Gibson, in a little book on "Biology," which he has just written for Dent's Series of Scientific Primers, gives some remarkable particulars as to the powers of increase possessed by organisms, if considered as living under ideally favourable conditions. A plant, say, can produce fifty seeds—some of them, of course, produce thousands—in one year. Suppose that these fifty are all sown, and that all grow to adult life, each in turn producing fifty seeds in the second year. Suppose that each of these fifty plants again produces fifty seeds, developing into seedlings in the following year, and so on. In the tenth year, if every plant survived, we should have the prodigious number of 1,953 millions of millions of plants then existing, derived from the original one!

MAN, BIRDS, AND FLIES.

Man himself, the Professor further points out, is calculated to be capable of doubling his numbers every twenty-five years. Few wild birds produce less than six young per annum. Suppose that each pair produces young only four times in their lives. Each pair may therefore, if all live, give rise in fifteen years to many millions of birds. A common fly can produce 20,000 larvae, and each larva is mature in about five days. In three months, therefore, if all of them lived and produced eggs and larvae in turn, the original carrion-fly would have given rise to 100 millions of millions of carrion-flies!

DESTRUCTION OF LIFE.

But an equally startling fact is that this prodigious rate of increase is never maintained. It is perfectly obvious that one plant in an incredibly short space of time would cover the globe to the exclusion of everything else. If every pair of birds produced in a few years 10,000,000 of birds, the sky would be dark with their wings. There is, therefore, an enormous destruction of individuals, especially in the early stages of life, by various injurious agencies—cold, heat, disease, enemies, and so forth—and the result is that, despite these enormous powers of increase the number of individuals of each type living from year to year remains fairly constant.

FOUR DISTINGUISHED BROTHERS.

Sir Matthew Nathan, the Governor of Natal, is "Britannia" reminds us, one of four brothers who have made their mark in the world. His eldest brother, Sir Nathaniel Nathan, was at one time Attorney-General in Trinidad; another brother, Lieutenant-Colonel. Sir Frederick Nathan, is the well-known authority on explosives, and Superintendent of the Royal Gunpowder Factory at Waltham Abbey; and a third brother Mr. Robert Nathan, C.I.E., is a member of the Bengal Civil Service, and has been Private Secretary to the Viceroy of India. Sir Mathew has seen much service under the Government, and among other offices has held those of Administrator of Sierra Leone, Governor of the Gold Coast, and Governor of Hongkong. He is the first Jew who has ever been a Colonial Governor.

THE LIFE TOLL IN THEATRE FIRES.

The terrible theatre fire at Acapulco, Mexico, in which 300 people are said to have been burned to death, is one of the most destructive on record; indeed, there have been only a few similar fires within the last century in which the toll of human life has been greater. In 1845, 1,670 persons lost their lives in a Canton theatre; in 1872, 600 in a theatre at Tientsin; and 749 in the Ring Theatre, Vienna, in 1881. In theatre fires during the last 100 years, roughly, 10,000 lives have been sacrificed, the most disastrous in England being that which destroyed the Exeter Theatre, on September 5, 1887, with a pitiful loss of nearly 200 lives.

M. COSTA DE BEAUREGARD.

The death of M. Costa de Beauregard, a descendant of the old aristocracy of Savoy, causes another gap in the ranks of the French Academicians. He represented Savoy in the National Assembly, and also in French literature, His best known book, "Un homme d'autre fois," dealt with the career of Joseph de Maistre, the diplomatic representative of the King of Sardinia at the Russian Court, and the writer whose epigrams contributed to the Catholic reaction which succeeded the French Revolution. He was elected to the Academy in 1896, succeeding to the fauteuil of Camille Doucet.

THIS YEAR'S R.A.S GOLD MEDALLIST.

Professor Oscar Backlund, who has just been awarded the Gold Medal of the Royal Astronomical Society, is the Russian "Astronomer-Royal," being Director of the Imperial Observatory at Pulkova, the Greenwich of Russia. For many years he has been investigating the progressive decrease in the period of Encke's Comet. Pulkova Observatory is situated among the Pulkova Mountains, overlooking the Neva, and, among other priceless treasures, its magnificent library possesses all Kepler's manuscripts.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE CULT OF THE BLOUSE.

Blouses will be more in evidence this season than even for the mere strap that forms the bodice of the newest gowns, and the high waists, and bretelles, all demand the finishing touch of a blouse. This fascinating little garment that took its name and was introduced by the Italian patriot Garibaldi in 1864 when he was in London, and was popular again in 1882, when he died, has taken many shapes and forms. Art has slowly but surely evolved the most dainty and fragile as well as the plainest and most useful of these adjuncts to the toilette. English women more than any others wear blouses of all sorts and for every purpose. How many times a day does a woman change her blouse and what varieties of them does she pack where she starts off on a journey? Never were blouses nicer or more dainty than they are this season. To the blouse of filet net with soutache embroidery I have already made reference more than once because it obtrudes itself into almost every scheme where even the semblance of a high-necked gown is required. Next to this in popularity might be mentioned the blouses of crepe closely set in narrow tucks. These are not easily done for the placing of the tucks must be exact or the effect is very far from that which desired. Some of the high corselet bodices permit of nothing more than a small guimpe with sleeves, and these are to be had in endless variety of design and colour. The newest material for the purpose is a sort of fine crepe de Chine in many and varied colours. Often these little things are made with the neck part quite open, so that it may be filled in with a contrast. Consequently our small guimpes are something much more elaborate than those of similar purpose and intention worn by our great-grandmothers, and which were frequently specimens of their own handiwork wrought on the finest lawn.

ACCESSORIES.

Both lawn and what the French call batiste are much used for blouses, and the setting in of lace, crochet, or heavy handwrought embroidery distinguishes the best of them. A very handy little cloth gown to be worn for roller skating or merely for walking has a trotter skirt cut about half-way up the bodice. Above this appears the blouse, and a small bolero with long sleeves, quite a revival of a mediæval garment, is worn. It is quite as correct to be old English in appearance as old French, and some designers are trying to introduce those garments which we are accustomed to associate with such people as the women who walk through Chaucer's pages, even to the colours they affected. A somewhat daring way of introducing braided net and fringe into the composition of a gown is in the form of a long panel back and front, falling from the neck to the hem of the garment, and finished with deep fringe. Naturally it must be weighted, else it would be most ungainly and awkward. As it is it must be carefully used. Carried out in the same material as the dress itself, and decorated with a good braiding design, it is tolerable; some of the violent contrasts, however, worked in glowing colours of wide-meshed filet are distinctly trying. The idea has been taken from the scapulary, of which this is a scarcely graceful adaptation. The satin gown sketched has a dalmatic, or Greek, tunic of net and jet, and a small bolero of the same. The useful gown of fine cloth is braided in tabs, and the scarf and muff are the spring models to be made of the same material as the dress, or of silk, or even gauze, trimmed with bands of fur or feathers.

WHY NOT A MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE?

Mr. Graham Wallas writes a striking article in the "Nation" in favour of a Municipal Civil Service.

"In America the term 'Civil Service' is applied to local as well as to State and Federal appointments,' he says. "In England, by some accident of language, we never use it when speaking of municipal affairs When an elementary teacher, for instance, says that he wants to be made a 'civil servant,' he always means that he wants to become a servant of the central instead of the local State.

"It is, I believe largely owing to this accident that no statesman has ever considered the question of reforming our system of municipal appointments. It does not occur to the President of the Local Government Board that the clerks in an urban district office, though they are called by a different, name, belong to the same administrative species as the kindly and cultivated gentlemen who tolerate his existence and form his opinions.

"The municipal officials, however, are already about as numerous as the State officials, spend a good deal more money, and do more good or harm to the ordinary citizen. Why, then, should not the same precautions be taken in municipal appointments as have been found necessary in State appointments? There is no answer except mere inertia.

"The objects at which Mr. Gladstone aimed when in 1870 he adopted Sir Charles Trevelyan's plan of 'open competition' for the Government Departments were—first, to prevent the kind of influence which is created when the servants of the State owe their positions to the favour of party politicans, and next, to secure a high degree of ability in the persons appointed. Does the first of those evils exist in the present enormous municipal service, with its eighty thousand or so members?

"If the Government would appoint a small Royal or Departmental Commission they could soon find out. Let them question a few of the more vigorous town clerks and medical officers of health, and they would soon get evidence that political influence is a hindrance to efficiency.

"Municipal efficiency is endangered not only by the conditions under which local appointments are made, but also by the low standard of ability with which local bodies are often contented. The main body of municipal officials begin their work as boys and the elected members are apt to act, as many of them do in their own businesses, on the idea that one boy is as good as another.

"A Commission would probably find some arrangement of the kind in many municipal officers. The private employer who takes boys into his business on such a plan afterwards makes a rough sort of selection by dismissing them as easily as he accepts them. But a local body is not likely to dismiss anyone, especially a young clerk with friends, unless he grossly misbehaves himself. The Commission, therefore, would probably find that the main mass of officials who have spent their lives in the service of the local bodies are a little below the average commercial clerk in native ability, ambition, and intellectual interests.

"If I were an American, I should urge that Parliament should pass an Act of one clause applying what the Americans call 'civil service principles' to all local appointments. Every local body would henceforth be required to make all its appointments on the result of a competitive examination.

"But I ask for a Commission instead of a short Act, because I believe that no such simple remedy is sufficient. In the municipal offices, as well as in the Whitehall departments that great saying of John Stuart Mill holds good—that 'Mediocrity should not be concerned in the affairs of State.'"

During February, 1,492 tons of ore were crushed at the Dharwar Reefs Gold Mine from which 453 ozs. of gold were obtained. The accumulated tailings therefrom give an assay value of 3 dwts. 14 grs. per ton. Extended experimental tests on the tailings sands are being carried out in view to their successful treatmsnt on a practical basis. For three weeks during the said period 15 heads of stamps only were at work due to a broken dam shaft; a new shaft, however, is daily expected from England.

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

THE BRIEF VOGUE OF NOVELISTS.

People have often remarked on the brevity of the vogue enjoyed by many novelists nowadays. A new novel creates a sensation and for months nothing else is talked about, anecdotes about the author's life and habits are passed from newspaper to newspaper, and then there is silence. Some ten years later, perhaps, a short review in a journal reminds us of a half-forgotten name, and we learn with surprise that in the meantime the bearer of it has been an industrious writer of books, not one of which has stirred the pulse of the public nor even become known to any but the most assiduous clients of the circulating library. There are reasons for this. One is that the writer's vein may early have petered out. There are men who can produce one good work but who cannot follow it up with a second and for that reason the hearty reception which ought to have been only a send-off to a splendid literary career proves the end of it as well as the beginning. But another reason is the industry of the imitators. Imitation is almost a literary calling by itself in our day. There are scores of clever penmen, who on the appearance of a striking book seize upon it, analyse its methods, and fill their own pages with its "thunder," so that before the original author has had time to make good his success the market is glutted with books of the only sort he can produce and the public are already satiated with the fare they once called for. They are a formidable danger for the professional author, and that the greatest have suffered from them may be seen from this witty and modest entry in Sir Walter Scott's "Journal." "I am something like Captain Bobadil," says Sir Walter, "who trained up a hundred gentlemen to fight very nearly if not altogether, as well as himself. And so far I am convinced of this, that I believe were I to publish the Canongate Chronicles' without my name ("nom de guerre," I mean) the event would be a corollary to the fable of the peasant who made the real pig squeak against the imitator, while the sapient audience hissed the poor grunter as if inferior to the biped in its own language."

BE BEYOND IMITATION!

Evidently if a writer is to perpetuate his vogue he must do one of two things. He must either be able to put into his work such effects of genius as his imitators cannot capture, or, when his imitators have overtaken him in one line of work, must strike out another equally acceptable to the public. In that case he will attain what, as distinguished from a mere vogue, may be called a settled popularity. That is the blue ribbon of the calling of letters. It is what writers, for the best of reasons, set their caps at. It not only puts a man on a favourable footing with his creditors, raises him out of the rank and file, and classifies him with his real congeners, but furnishes him with a passport into the society of those whom he most esteems. There are writers to whom such recognition is almost a necessity. Tennyson confessed himself to be such. He used to tell the story of the young farmer whose friends conspired to assure him that he was looking desperately ill, and who succeeded so well that the young man took to bed in good earnest. He meant that, the critics remaining hostile, if his circle of friends had unanimously told him his poetry was mere verse he would have desisted from writing and rent his singing robes. Men of a robuster fibre, however, do not require the public voice to confirm them in their belief in their own powers, and they fight a stark battle for popularity. That in the case of a great and genial spirit like Browning the fight does not embitter is shown by Miss Masson's recent anecdote. When the poet was asked whether the importunities of so many admirers did not weary him, he replied: "On the contrary, I have waited forty years for this, and I enjoy it."

DREAMS.

Dr. Johnson once dreamt of meeting someone who, after one of those whale and thresher combats which he considered "a good talk," left the lexicographer beaten. When he awoke he was sore over his defeat until he reflected that his conqueror was only a projection of his own mind. And that is one of three points that may here be made on the ever-interesting subject of dreams. The persons whom we meet in the magical theatre of sleep are mere reflections of ourselves, yet they can give us information that surprises us, and sometimes wound us with their criticism. Sometimes, too, we can see that some point they have made has been deliberately led up to, and although it must have been ourselves who led up to it, and the point, therefore, must have been in our minds from the beginning, it nevertheless thrills us with its unexpectedness when it comes. Another remark is that observations which in dreams seem ineffably wise and brilliant are generally flat and stupid when remembered in waking hours. Allingham tells us he once dreamt of seeing Kean in "Richard the Third," and there was one line that struck him as far outshining every other line in Shakspere's play, one which, indeed, excelled any single line of blank verse he had ever heard, and he recognised it as his own. When he awoke he remembered it. It was—"And when I wake my dreams are madness—Damn me."

"THAT ODD LOT."

The third point is that the imagination, left free in sleep, attains effects hardly to be imitated by the imagination when it is controlled by the waking judgment. It produces combinations so fantastic as to be absolute felicities beyond the reach of art. Perhaps the nearest approach in literature to a success of this sort is that dream in "Beauchamp's Career" in which Lord Romfrey sees "an interminable procession of that odd lot called the People." Here is a passage:—"He stood alone. It had become notorious that he was to do battle and no one thought well of his chances. Devil an enemy to be seen, he muttered. Yet they said the enemy was close upon him. His right arm was paralysed. There was the enemy hard in front malled visored gauntleted. He tried to lift his right hand and found it grasping an iron ring at the bottom of the deep Steynham well sunk one hundred feet through the chalk. But the unexampled cunning of his left arm was his little secret and acting upon this knowledge he telegraphed to his first wife at Steynham that Dr. Gannet was of good hope and thereupon he re-entered the ranks of the voluminous procession, already winding spirally round the dome of St. Paul's.

ABRIDGED BIOGRAPHIES.

One of the features of the book market at present is the number of abridgments of great biographies there is. They are not books for the scholar, but the demand which they meet is a legitimate demand and, it may be guessed, will as time goes on grow greater. One has only to cast a glance on the shelves that bear rows of huge biographies in two volumes octavo to reflect that no greater benefactor to posterity could arise than someone with the genius of a Plutarch to give each in a nutshell. In Plutarch sixty pages suffice for the life of Alexander the Great, forty-seven for that of Julius Cæsar, while the story of Demosthenes asks only forty and that of Themistocles twenty-six. And in spite of their brevity, the lives are adequate, because, while they are a story as well as a portrait, they are a portrait before they are a story. We continue to receive, at monthly intervals, the "Broadside," published at the Cuala Press at Churchtown, Dundrum, county Dublin, one of the least sentimental productions of any printing press since Stevenson and Henley dissolved partnership. The January number consists, much as usual, of four drawings by Mr. Jack Yeats, two plain, two coloured (by hand), and all charming and two rugged and marrowy copies of verses by Mr. Wolfe MacGowan and Mr. James Stephens, whose "Why Thomas Cam was Grumpy" offers a pleasing contrast to Harrick's milder explanations of the redness of roses and the yellowness of daffodils.

On the sound old principle that

"When loud surges lash the sounding shore,
The hoarse, rough verse should like the tempest, roar."

the grumpiness of Thomas Cam is celebrated in cadences of an exemplary gruffness. The "Broadside" decidedly looks like becoming a "collector's piece," like the products of Stevenson's Alpine press, in the future.

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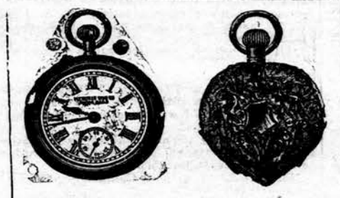

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Yet, in the case of both women and men, what is generally done? There is either a total indifference or neglect of the hair, or an injudicious resort to doubtful methods of resuscitation. Generally speaking, apathy is the more pronounced.

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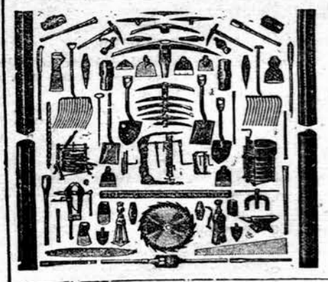

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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, MAR. 8, 1909.] [BOMBAY, MAR. 9, 1909.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	84 1/4	un	chgd
do. Rentes ...	95 1/4		
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	96 3/4		
3½ do. Govt. Securities....	82 1/8		
*Bar Silver in London ...	23 1/8		
do. do. 2 months' hence	23 3/16		
do. in New York ...	50 1/4		
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·22		1/2
do. do. do. Berlin....	20·50 1/2		1/2
do. do. do. New York.	4·83 1/4	1/8	
Discount Bank of England Rate.	2 p.c.	Since	14th
do Short London Bills			Jan. 09
2 months' sight.	2 3/16	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	2½		
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2 3/4		
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 7/8		
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	2 5/8	1/4	
do. Day Market Loans...	2 1/8	un	chgd

Amount paid into the Bank of England £500,000.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)... ... 1s. 3 25-32d.
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East Indian ... ... Quiet.
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Sold on Speculation and for Export ...500 "
Imports ... ... 2,000 "
Mid-Americans ... ... 5·13 unchgd.
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 8 1-16 unchgd.

Future Delivery Prices:—

Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May	May-June	June-July	July-Aug.
5·02	5·42	5·03	5·04	5·04

—03

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
4·99	4·94	4·91	4·89

—03

New York :—
Receipts at U. S. Ports ... ... 24,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year ... ... 19,000 "
Exports to Great Britain ... 12,000 "
Do to Continent ... ... 35,000 "
Spot Cotton—8·35—unchgd
Futures—Month of May 8·50+04 } Declined early owing to favourable weather reports and advanced later on bull support and shorts covering.
Do. do. July 9·44+06 }

New Orleans:—
Spot Cotton—9 1/2 unchgd.
Futures—Month of May ... 9·57+03
Do. do. July ... 9·68+04
Closing Tone of Spot.—Easy.

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi. 29 1-2—May-June—London—Sellers.
Red F. A. Q. Karachi 39—May-June—London—Nominal.
Tone of Wheat—Quiet.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe.-62lbs.—Nominal—Quiet but steady

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—
Yellow Gujerat, per 416 lbs., 85 c/o ex-ship 44 March-April—Dunkirk—Canal.
Brown Cawnpore 39 1-4 April-May.—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone of Rapeseed.—Easier.
Linseed :—
Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-ship 43 7/8 Mar.-Apl. Hamburg—Sellers.
Tone of Linseed.—Quiet.
Linseed Argentine—(a Plata)—39 3/4—March-April—Antwerp—Sellers.

MISCELLANEOUS

Coffee:
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality).—9 1-4 unchgd.
Sugar :—
German granulated sugar, double bags, C, and F Incoterms 13s. 3d.
Months of Shipment—May-August—Sellers
Tone of Sugar.—Steady.
Rubber:—
Para Rubber 6 2 1/4 Sellers.

SKIN SALES.

Goat Skin sales opened to-day.

Goat Skins offered	...	1,271,000
Sheep " "	...	1,160,000

Fair demand.
Goat Skins Madras fair demand 1s. to 2s. lower.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING.] [9TH MARCH, 1909

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
1 box gold bullion.	1,13,616	Freemantle	National Bank
1 box gold bullion.	2,010	Zanzibar ...	A. H. Kikabhai.
2 bundles cova. and rupees	5,275	Busr h ...	A. M. Meer.

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—
Bank of England...2½ per cent. from 14th Jan,
Bank of Bengal ... 8 per cent, " 28th "
Bank of Bombay... 7 per cent. " 14th "
Bank of Madras ... 8 per cent. " 28th "

Money :—
Borrowers for two months at 4 1-2 per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—
The market has been quiet to-day but quotations are unchanged. Most Banks will sell wire at 1s. 3 29-32d. and although it is not general, 1s. 15-16d. on demand is available in some quarters. Credits are scarce and any offered have been placed at 1s. 4 1-16d. 3 months' sight. Far Eastern rates are quiet.

We quote :—
T. T. on London ... 1s. 3 59-32d.
Demand Do'ts ... 1s. 3 29-32d. to 15-16d.
Credits—4 months' sight .. 1s. 4 1-16d. to 3-32d.
Do 6 months' sight... 1s. 4 5-32d.
Do. 3 months' sight—France 169
Do 3 months' sight—Marks 138
Hongkong—30 days' sight,... 128 3-4
Yokohama—30 days' sight ... 151 3-4
Shanghai—30 days' sight ... 170

Government Paper :—
The Market opend to-day at 93 9-16 for cash and the settlement and closed at that rate. There is little or no business passing in the Bazaar. Calcutta market is advised at 93 5-8 ready and 93 3-4 for delivery forward in a month.
We quote :—

Cash	Rs.	93·9
1st Settlement	"	93·9

Bullion:—
On Monday the price of Bar silver in London was unchanged at 23 1-8 and 23 3-16 for ready and forward respectively. New York was also unchanged at 50 1-4. Locally the market opened at 59 7-16 ex duty and on small bazar buying improved to 59 5-8. Forward quotations are as noted below. Bar Gold is steady.
We quote :—

		Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	...	24	4	0
Australian Bar Gold	...	24	3	0
Bombay Bar Gold	...	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns ...	...	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns ...	...	15	3	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready ...	...	59	10	0
Ditto 1st Settlement	...	59	10	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement	...	59	12	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—
Our market opened steady at about yesterday's closing rates. Business in contracts has again been chiefly confined to Broach, as on the one hand sellers are chary of operating in other descriptions while on the other, buyers are scarce at present prices. Bengals are firm and quotations are nominal. At the close the market is steady as under.
Ready cotton is firm and a large business was put through at Colaba by exporters and mills at hardening prices. Many dealers are still holding out for higher rates. Sales are reported to have reached 9,000 bales.

QUOTATIONS :—	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	242	Mar.
Good M. G. Broach	237	"
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	219	"
Fine M. G. Damanganm-Pulgaon ...	213/14	"
Fine M. G. Khanganm-Akola ...	211 1/2	"
Fine M. G. Amraoti...	211 1/2	"
Fine M. G. Muttia	205	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	198	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish	204	"
Fine M. G. Bengals	208	"
F. G. H. G. Bengals	191	"
Good Westerns	220	May.
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar. ...	237/3	"

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	...	Steady.
Estimated Sales	7,000	bales.
Total Imports	28,000	"

Future Delivery Prices :—

Mar-Apl.	Apl.-May	May.-June	June.-July
5·04	5·04	5·05	5·06
+02	+02	+02	+02

July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·03	5·01	4·96	4·93	4·91
+02	+02	+02	+02	+02

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—
The market is quiet with very little business doing and prices are easier.
We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	7 7 0	B. T.
April-May	"	7 12 6	R. T.

Rapeseed :—
The market is quiet but steady and we quote as under:—

Ready Brown Kutni	Rs	6 8 0	B. T.
April-May Brown Delhi,...	"	7 8 0	R. T.
Mar-April, Yellow Gazerat	"	7 8 0	B. T.

Gingellyseed :—
There is very little doing and the market is quiet.
We quote :—

Bold White 85 per cent ...	Rs.	44 0 0	
Muggie	"	45 0 0	
Yellow Hingunghat ...	"	53 0 0	
Black Kutni	"	38 8 0	

Castorseed :—
Ready Rs. 29 0 0 Mar.-Apl. Rs. 5 13 0 R. T.
Tone—Quiet.
Cottonseed :—
April-May ... ... Rs. 9 13 0 R. T.
Tone—Quiet.
Castorseed :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 24 0 0
Tone—Quiet.
Safflowerseed :—
Rs. 7 4 0 R. T.
Tone—Nothing doing.
Groundnuts—
Ready ... ... Rs. 33 8 0
Tone—Dull.
WHEAT—
White Delhi Apl-May ... ... Rs. 5 11 6 R. T.
White Pessi Apl.-May 85 p.c. ... " 5 15 0 "
Tone—Quiet.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1,442
India	73
Indian Specie Bank	56

Mills :—

Crescent	105
David	4424
Kohinoor	795
Manockji Petit	3200 Apr.
New Great Eastern	205
Phœnix	100

Miscellaneous :—

Badham Pile & Co	182
The B. E. S. & T. Co. Ordinary ...	115
" " " Pref. ...	151
Bombay Flour Mill	995
Bombay Steam Nav. Ord... ...	345
Marcks & Co.	130
Treacher & Co.	630

Railways :—

Amritsar-Patti	125
Tapti-Valley	425

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. yesterday :—

Cotton	...	16,090 bales.
Wheat	...	4,411 cwts.
Linseed	...	17,505 "
Rape, Rai, &c , ...	...	5,030 "
Gingellyseed	...	2,796 "
Poppyseed... ...	...	157 "
Groundnuts	...	2,643 "
Castorseed	...	9,772 "
Rice	...	111,523 "
Myrabollams	...	14,040 "
Cottonseed	...	10,785 "
Mowrasee...		18 "
Gram		3,553 "
Joowar		8,851 "
Maize		Nil

CALCUTTA COAL MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 9.

The Calcutta coal market to-day was firm, buyers being plentiful and sellers strong. Four Bengal Coal Co. shares were put up for auction, and bought in at 917. Other transactions were Barabeni, 20-4, buyers ; Bokhara Rumgarh, 10-4, buyers; Bhalgora, 19, buyers; Bhulanbararee, 10, buyers ; East Indian, 235, sellers ; Gopalichuck, 14, sellers ; Jumoni, 10-8; Kasoonda, 40, sellers; Now Beerbhoom, 41, sellers ; Raneegunge, 20-8 ; Done, 20-10, buyers; Sendra, 12-4; Sutikdih, 6; and Union 16.

Government Paper, 93-9.

THE CHINA YARN MARKET.

HONGKONG.

Messrs. Phirozsha B. Petit and Co., report as follows on the Yarn Market writing from Hongkong on Feb 19:—

Our last report was dated the 5th inst.

The yarn market throughout the fortnight has ruled firm. Towards the end of the period, prices have advanced in sympathy with a decline in the price of silver to equalise the difference in rupee rates. The tendency at the close is towards lower silver values, when quotations should rise in consequence to maintain the parity.

Demand has been good throughout the fortnight under review, owing principally to a scarcity of stock on the market, caused by the delivery of yarn in importers' hands in fulfilment of bargains concluded prior to the Chinese New Year vacation. Forward contracts are being made although importing firms are somewhat chary of concluding settlements on anything like an extensive scale, owing to the erratic movements of silver exchange. It is expected that inquiries from the interior will be maintained at fully their normal level and the immediate prospects of the yarn market are favourable.

No. 20s.—A good demand for selected threadt at an advance of dol. 1 per bale.

No. 16s.—Only suitable threads found buyers at current rates.

No. 12s.—In moderate inquiry.

No. 10s.—In good demand at an advance of dol. 1 to dol. 2 per bale.

No. 8s.—Nothing doing.

No. 6s.—A fair demaud for selected threads only.

Market closes firm.

Sales:—200 bales of No. 6s., 5,000 bales of No. 10s., 1,575 bales of No. 12s., 225 bales of No. 16s., and 3,425 bales of No. 20s,; in all about 10,425 bales.

Arrivals:—Per steamers Yeboshi Maru, Laisang, Ischia, Banca, Gregory Apcar, Vorwaerts and Delta of about 17,000 bales.

Unsold Stock:—About 32,000 bales.

Uncleared Stock:—About 18,000 bales.

Exchange:—We quote to-day as follows:

India T. T. at Rs. 131	per cent.	
" Demand " "	131 1-2	"
London T. T.	" Sh. 1·8 7-8d.—$	
" Demand " "	1·8 15-16d.—$	
Shanghai.....	" Tls. 74 5/8—$100	
Silver.....	" 23 9/16d. per oz.	

SHANGHAI.

The same firm writes from Shanghai, on February 13 :—

Since our last report, there has been a great activity in the Indian yarn market, which now seems to be in full swing. During the first week the enquiry set in from most of the important consuming centres and the transactions amounted to the modest figure of 2,600 bales, mostly at the previous prices, but in some instances an advance of Tl. 1 was obtained. The second week, however, witnessed a still greater activity and the dealers showed much enthusiasm to buy any good chops they can lay their hands upon in spite of the firm attitude of the importers. Owing to the paucity of stocks, the importers were in a position to dictate their own terms in face of the improvement in exchange. The scarcity of stocks was, however, more keenly felt in No. 20s. As the demand of some select chops of Nos. 10s. and 20s. was very imperative from Tientsin, Szechuen and the River Ports, in several instances, the delivery of the goods was taken from the steamers as soon as they arrived. During the second week, the transactions in the spot cargo alone have amounted to less than 4,000 bales. It is also reported that close upon 8,000 bales of Nos. 10s. and 20s. have been booked to arrive in March-May. In sympathy with the local and Hongkong markets, the Bombay market has been reported to be very firm and excited, and the prices have advanced Rs. 3/4 per bale and about 15,000 bales have already purchased for the China markets for the delivery extending upto June. Owing to the bareness of stocks in the interior and the limited stocks here, the situation is hopeful and the market is likely to remain in a healthy state for some time to come. During this fortnight No. 20s. was most in request and the bulk of the business was done in this count at an advance of Tl. 1/14 per bale over the prices ruling a fortnight ago. Clearances have proved highly satisfactory. The market at the close is very firm.

No. 10s.—Szechuen, Tientsin and Chinkiang were the principal buyers of this yarn. Newchwang and Kiaochow bought a few small parcels only. Total purchases 2,400 bales.

No. 12s.—Chinkiang and Kiukiang were mostly interested in this thread. Kiaochow bought a few bales only. Total sales 1,200 bales.

No. 16s.—Kiukiang and Chinkiang purchased between themselves 260 bales.

No. 20s.—This number received the largest share of attention from Szechuen and about half the quantity disposed of during the period was for this province alone. Tientsin, Haukow and Kiukiang purchased it in a moderate quantity. Total sales 3,000 bales.

Total sales of Indian yarn during the fortnight about.....	6,800 bales.
Arrivals of Indian yarn during the fortnight about.....	5,740 bales.
Estimated unsold stock about.....	17,000 bales.
Estimated sold but uncleared stock about.....	11,000 bales.

CLOSING RATES OF EXCHANGE.

On India T.T.	Rs. 175 3/4	per Tls. 100
" Hongkong "	Tls. 75 1/4	per dol. 100
" London "	2s. 4d.	per Tl. 1

MR. JUSTICE BIGHAM, the successor to Sir Gorell Barnes as President of the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division, speaking at the dinner of the Liverpool Philomathic Society, said that since he had been at the Bar prisoners had become the pet of the public. He remembered the day when prisoners were not allowed to give evidence in the witness-box ; some cursed spite gave them the privilege ; God help them, for a more dreadful pitfall had never been laid for a guilty wretch. ... Then not the least of the changes that had taken place affected women. Since his day women had ceased to be what they were, shadows of their husbands, and they had become personalities, people who could not be ignored, who could bring actions, who could defend actions, who could even become bankrupts. They had become so different from what they were that he was beginning to doubt whether he knew women at all, and if he did not know women, what on earth was he to do sitting in the Divorce Court ?

GRATEFUL MOTHER
Tells how Doan's Backache Kidney Pills saved her son's Life.

Mrs. B. Tier, of 102, Newland Road, Worthing, England, says :—"I don't know how to thank you enough, for your Doan's Backache Kidney Pills have actually saved the life of my son Arthur, aged 14.

"Arthur's illness started with a bad back. When he was out running with other boys, I noticed that he seemed in pain, for he held his hand to his back. When I questioned him he said there was a bad pain there.

"His eyes became dark and puffy, and his hands and feet began to swell. Before long he was unable to walk at all, and we had to take him out in a Bath chair.

"I called in the doctor, but all the 14 months he was attending him, Arthur grew worse and worse. His whole body swelled up with water, alarming me terribly, for I feared he could not live much longer.

"Shortly after he was taken into hospital, where he had every care and was attended by four doctors but no hope was held out that he would live.

"He is so altered now, since using Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, that his own nurse hardly knew him at first. He runs about and plays with the other boys, just as though he had never had a day's illness in his life! There is no sign whatever of the old kidney disease, and the watery swellings have completely gone. He is splendidly cured. What is more, he has kept well for the last eight months."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all medicine dealers and stores at Rs. 2 per bottle, or 6 for Rs. 10-8-0, or from Doan's Medicines, P.O. Box 10, Bombay.

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Plain coloured Oxfords in Blue, Pink, Heliotrope, Green, Biscuit and White.
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Fancy "Newmarket" Zephyrs. All the newest colours in smart stripes and checks.
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Fancy striped "Cell-nett." A delightfully cool material in a variety of designs.
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Silk Zephyr. A very light silk mixture in a full range of smart stripes and fancy designs.
Six for Rs. 72.

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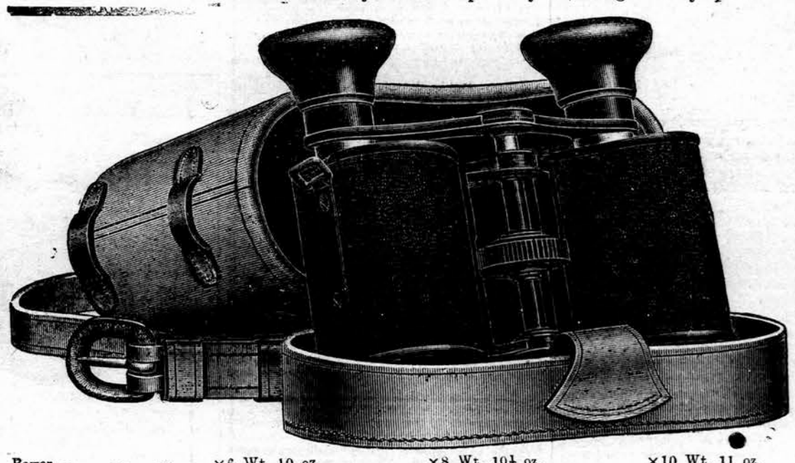
A TELESCOPE IN OPERA GLASS SIZE. ARMY AND SPORTING MODELS.

The Goerz "Pagor" Binocular has all the properties expected in the finest type of prismatic field glass, though smaller in size than the present Trieder Binoculars, or indeed, any other Prism glass. The "Pagors" are hand telescopes which are no larger than the ordinary opera glass. Small, handy, and convenient in form, the "Pagor" may be easily carried in a pocket or in a lady's wrist bag without its weight or its size proving inconvenient. Small as the glass is, it is optically perfect. Its definition is particularly sharp and clear, and is equal from edge to edge of the picture. It has a large field of view nine times greater than that of the ordinary type of field glass while the power is the greatest that has yet been obtained in the glasses of the same size.

The Goerz "Pagor" Binoculars are focussed in the same manner as the ordinary opera glass by the rotation of a small wheel, a method much more accurate and convenient than the troublesome system of separately adjusting each eye-piece.



Power	×6 Wt. 10 oz.	×8 Wt. 10½ oz.	×10 Wt. 11 oz.
Price	... Rs. 110, Cash Rs. 100	Rs. 122-8, Cash Rs. 110	Rs. 133, Cash Rs. 120

Complete with solid leather case.

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Safest and most Effective Aperient for Regular Use.
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TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.
Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.
DOSE : One wine-glass after the two principal meals.
Each bott'e of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark :
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CLETEAS is a MELISSA and MINT cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation.
To be taken on a lump of sugar.
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EXCELLENT TIMEKEEPER
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THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.
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for the certain relief of HABITUAL and OBSTINATE CONSTIPATION, and in DISORDERS of the LIVER and BILIOUS ATTACKS.
ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

HYDRAULIC PRESSES
FOR PACKING COTTON WOOL &c
EDWIN MILLS & ..
MANCHESTER, England.

MOFUSSIL INTELLIGENCE.

BANGALORE.

BANGALORE, 5TH MARCH.—His Highness the Maharajah leaves Bangalore on the 8th instant for Mysore.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Local "Grain Fund" will be held on Saturday at 8 p.m. at the Mayo Hall. The total sum subscribed amounts to Rs. 2,550.

Mr. H. J. Richards, I.C.S., is expected to arrive here on the 8th instant to take up his appointment as Collector and District Magistrate of the C. and M. Station in succession to Mr. P. L. Moore.

An interesting ceremony took place yesterday evening at the R. E. Sergeants' Mess, where there was a large gathering to bid farewell to Quarter-Master Sergeant Shannon and Mrs. Shannon, of the 43rd (Q. O.) Sappers and Miners. Q.-M. S. Shannon has been connected with the Corps of Royal Engineers for over 25 years, and has, during this long period, seen service with his Regiment in many parts of India, Egypt and China. He is extremely popular in Bangalore and Mrs. Shannon, is a general favourite. The entertainment took the form of a musical evening and a dance, and the very large number of people who were present spent a thoroughly enjoyable time. Towards the close of the evening Q.-M. S. Keenan, on behalf of his comrades, delivered a happy speech, in the course of which he eulogised the services that Q.-M. S. Shannon had rendered to the Regiment, and how sorry they all were to lose him and Mrs. Shannon. He then presented Q.-M. S. Shannon with a handsome Gladstone bag as a mark of their appreciation and of their friendship. Q.-M. S. Shannon made a suitable reply, and then all gathered round him and Mrs. Shannon and sang "Auld Lang Syne" and "He's a Jolly Good Fellow." Q.-M. S. Shannon has obtained an appointment in Madras and leaves for that city in a few days.

TRAVANCORE.

Trevandrum, 3rd March.—I learn that the Dewan leaves to-morrow on an extended tour to the High Ranges and other places. On the 7th instant he arrives at Kottayam, and after four days' stay, visits Ettumanur, Muvattupuzha, etc., "en route" to Malayattur, whence he proceeds to Devikulam via Coimbatore and Pollachi. From the 25th instant to the 3rd April he will be at Munnar and Devikulam. He returns by the same route on the 11th April.

Miss Mary Constance Poonen, daughter of Dr. E. Poonen, Surgeon in charge of the General Hospital, has passed her B. A. Degree examination and is the first Syrian Christian Lady graduate in Travancore —or for that matter, in the whole of Malabar. She passed in the Second Class, both in English and History (her optional subject) and is first in the Presidency in French, her second language. Both in the Matriculation and F. A. examinations she secured a creditable pass and obtained a gold medal for proficiency in English in connection with the former. She is an Associate of the London College of Music and is a familiar figure on the local concert stage.

Mr. N. Subramania Iyer, M.A., Dewan Peishkar and District Magistrate of the Kottayam Division, has been transferred to Trevandrum, vice Mr. P. Ramakrishna Iyer, B. A., Dewan Peishkar, and District Magistrate, who has been posted to the Quilon Division. Mr. R. Mahadeva Iyer B. A., Acting Dewan Peishkar and District Magistrate of the Quilon Division, reverts to the Dewan's Office as Under-Secretary to Government, Mr. N. Rajarama Rao B. A., who was posted to the Kottayam Division to act for Mr. Subramania Iyer when he was granted leave, continues to act at Kottayam. These arrangements take effect from the middle of this month.

On Saturday Bishop Gill held a Confirmation Service at Christ Church, and on Sunday attended the Divine Service, and the same evening he preached a very interesting and instructive sermon, which was listened to by a large congregation. Among those present were Mr. R. C. C. Carr, Acting British Resident. Another ecclesiastical visitor is the Right Rev. Mar Timotheus Abimelech, the Nestorian Bishop of Trichur. He paid a visit to H. H. the Maharajah, and left for Trichur on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Valentine, of Ponmudi, have left for Europe. Mr. and Mrs. Cameron leave next week and will be followed Mr. Chisholm.

Mrs. Bensley, wife of Mr. O. H. Bensley, Superintendent of Police, arrived last week.

The Hon'ble the Rajah of Kurupam is here on a visit.

Miss Chislett, Lady Doctor, in charge of the Zenana Mission Hospital, who went to Europe on furlough, has returned, after having taken the Degree of M. D. at Brussels.

Mrs. A. M. B. Thomson, of the L. M. S., retires from the work of the Mission shortly. She is one of the oldest European residents in Neyoor. She is the daughter of Rev. John Cox and was the wife of the Rev. Mr. Baylis, who did very useful work for the L. M. S. and died in 1877. After the death of hur husband, Mrs. Baylis stayed in south Travancore and carried on the work of the L. M. S. Subsequently she married Dr. Thompson, of the Medical Mission, who died in 1884. She hopes to return to India and join her son, Dr. Thomson, who is working at Jammalamudugu in the Cuddappah Mission.

COCHIN.

Cochin, 3rd March.—The annual regetta, under the patronage of H. H. the Rajah of Cochin, is to come off on the 13th instant.

It is reported that some serious excitement is prevailing among a large number of low caste Hindus at Ernakulam, owing to the prohibition of a "Pooram," one of those obscene demonstrations which annually take place in some parts of Native Cochin. It would appear that at a place near Ernakulam, a "Pooram" is annually celebrated by two sections of low class Hindus, called, respectively, the "Southerners" and "Northerners." The latter celebrated the "Pooram," and when the time came for tha former, the owner of the temple and the area of the ground over which the "Pooram" is held prohibited the demonstration, as it is characterised by obscene songs and gestures of the most vulgar type, directed indiscriminately against men of position. The men concerned became annoyed at the prohibition and were at the point of creating a disturbance, which was, fortunately, averted by the intervention of the Sircar authorities. Nevertheless they are determined to have the "Pooram," and many of them, numbering about 600 went in a body to H. H. the Rajah and represented their grievances, consequent upon the prohibition. His Highness is said to have pacified the excited crowd by telling them that the "jenmi," who proscribed the "Pooram," would be asked to explain the reason of his action, and that the matter would be finally considered on receipt of his explanation, which will probably be on Sunday.

Another "Pooram" of a similar nature takes place annually at Palluruthy, about three miles from British Cochin. The chief characteristic of this occasion is the use of obscene language towards people of respectable position, both men and women. The general opinion is that the Sircar should put a stop to these institutions, which, apart from educating the masses, especially the lower class, simply demoralise them.

PATRIARCH-ELECT OF THE EAST INDIES.

The Bishop of Cochin, who, as I have told you, has been nominated by the King of Portugal as the Patriarch of the East Indies and approved by the Holy See, arrived in Rome from Portugal a few days ago. He is expected to leave Rome shortly, and will probably reach Cochin by the end of this month. In the meanwhile arrangements are being made by the Cochin Diocesan authorities to accord him a fitting reception on his arrival here. On Sunday last, there was a meeting of the leading parishioners of the Santa Cruz Cathedral, to concert measures in this connection. The following brief sketch of the Bishop-elect of the Cochin Diocese is taken from a Portuguese paper. The Right Rev. Monseigneur Jose Bento Rebeiro, who is to be the next Bishop of Cochin, was born on the 27th August, 1859, at Lourical do Camps, in the district of Castello Branco, Portugal. His parents were Manuel Antonio Rebeiro Caspar and Dona Mariana Victoria Bampos Preto. The Bishop-elect began his ecclesiastical studies in the Seminary of the district in which he was born. After the death of his father, he entered the "Collegis de Missoes Ultramarnias" at Sernache do Bom Jordeni, where he occupied a dual appointment as Perfect-General and Secretary to the College and Professor. He was ordained priest on the 17th August, 1890. Being selected as the Secretary of the late Patriarch Archbishop of Goa, four years after his ordination, he left Portugal for India in November, 1894, and held this position till the death of Dr. Valente, on whose recommendation he was created by the late Pope a Private Chamberlain in 1900; and, in 1904 the present Pope conferred upon him the title of Domestic Prelate. In recognition of the services rendered by him to the Catholic Church in India, he was selected by the King of Portugal for the Bishopric of Cochin.

KUMBAKONAM.

Kumbakonam, 3rd March.—The Mahamakam exhibition is at last in full working order. The stalls continuing to fill till the last moment, I have not been able to deal with the Exhibition earlier than this. It is the first Exhibition organised in this place and apart from the difficulties incidental to a first attempt, it seems to have suffered from insufficient patronage and co-operation, due, possibly, to the preoccupation of the public mind with the distractions of a great festival. The duty of collecting exhibits and bearing all financial responsibility for the Exhibition devolved upon Mr. A. R. Chakrapani Chettiar, who was assisted in his work by Messrs. C. A. R. Lakshmiraghava Iyengar, B.A., B.L., and T. Krishnasawmy Iyengar, B.A., B.L., who have been the life and soul of the movement. The Exhibition is located in what are known as the the Palace Gardens on the bank of the Pothamarai tank. These gardens in their entire area are about 21-2 acres in extent, but the ground occupied by the stalls is only one-half of this, the other half being given over to amusements and side shews. Three large pavilions, each accommodating about twenty stalls, have been constructed in the centre of the garden, arranged in parallel rows and divided by an elevated pathway. Water pipes have been laid in communication with the Pothamarai tank, and with the help of the water-supply thus obtained, it has been possible to keep the place cool and clean, at all hours of the day. Each of these pavilions is devoted to particular sections of the Exhibition. This arrangement, though generally maintained in the different pavilions, would seem to have been overlooked in certain parts of the Show, where there has been a confusion of exhibits, illustrated by the presence in the same gallery of paddy and pictures, fruits and needle work, chrome leather manufactures and "Swadeshi" steel trunks In such cases the principle of classification seems to have been, not the species of the articles exhibited, but the names and residence of the exhibitors, who preferred, for the sake of convenience, to display their articles all together in the stall under their personal charge.

AGRICULTURAL SECTION.

In a Agricultural Exhibition organised in an Agricultural District like Tanjore, where 80 per cent of the population are occupied with agricultural pursuits, the agricultural section was, as was naturally to be expected, the largest and best organised. Tanjore is one of the first districts in the Southern Presidency that has benefited by the spread of new ideas in agriculture, though it is a matter for regret that in recent times the progress has not been maintained, and no one has more patiently applied the teachings of the new service to practical agriculture than that very intelligent and enterprising citizen of Tanjore, Mr. M. Abraham Pandithar. At an enormous expenditure of labour and money he made a garden out of a desert and on the farm thus created he has raised a large variety of agricultural products. No fewer than forty-one varieties of paddy cultivated and harvested on his farm at Tanjore have been produced and exhibited on this occasion. Cottons, nearly as numerous in variety, grown on his estate have also been brought to the Show. Grains and pulses of sorts, sugarcanes of fifteen different kinds, garden products of various species filled the rest of his agricultural stall and all together made up a show in which there was much to interest and instruct the visitors Rao Bahadur A Annasawmy Thevar, of Akkadai, who like Mr. Abraham Pandithar, of Tanjore has followed the improved methods of cultivation, has shown some of the specimens of the crops he has raised on extensive estate. He has also sent some specimens from the collections, of paddy and pulses he keeps in his small Museum at Akkadai. Amongst the garden products were to be seen a huge pumpkin bunches of plantains containing an uncommonly large number of fruit, and cocoants the size of geographical globes to be seen in schools. From the agricultural farm attached to the local Agricultural Association same exhibits of paddy grown from single seedlings. In the Agricultural implements section the cheap and useful implemints of husbandry in use in the Ceded Districts, which have become hopeless in the Tamil Districts, such as ploughs and seed drills, were to be seen most conspicuously. Crushing machines for sugareane and pumping machines were also on view.

INDUSTRIAL SECTION.

The industrial section is fairly full, what are called Swadeshi manufactures being largely represented. To begin at home Kumbakonam as the seat of several manufacturing industries, in weaving, metal work and inlaid embroidery, made a good show. Mr. Venkatasa Chetty exhibited silver wares and jewellery of value and ingenious workmanship, while Mr. Manika Pathar, of Madras, showed statuettes in silver of the King and Queen of England in their Coronation robes. Some very excellent reproductions in Tanjore pith work of temple towers, of Durbar halls and busy street scenes from crowded throughfares of large towns, beautiful carvings of gods and goddesses in ivory and similar works of art, filled the rest of the space in this section, as also Swadeshi trunks, lever locks and leather bags of very good workmanship. In the needlework section, some of the articles brought by Mr. S. Sanjeeva Row from Bangalore carried off the palm for taste and skilful intermixture of colours and for skill in decorative art. The Tanjore weaving factory, established by Rao Bahadur K. Srinivasa Pillay, and the Central Jail at Vellore showed some good carpets and other textile fabrics. Pencils and paper of different sorts and cutlery all of indigenous origin are shown, though they seem to be lacking in the finish of European goods of the same class. From the Himalayan glass factory were produced glass lamp chimneys, etc. Messrs. J. K. Virasamy Naidu and Sons, of Tanjore, showed specimens of articles made of "vallam" pebble stones such as spectacles, buttons and beads for which they had taken prizes at exhibitions held elsewhere. To describe in fuller detail the other exhibits to be seen at this Show would be to demand a larger space than you can spare. Notwithstanding its defects, due to the difficulties set forth at the opening of this report, the Exhibition is a success so far as it goes; and the organisers of it are to be congratulated on the success with which their maiden attempt in this direction has been rewarded.

The jugding will take place soon after the close of the festival, there being amongst the Judges, Mr. J. P. Bedford, I.C.S., Collector, Mr. A. F. G. Moscardi, I.C.S., Sub-Collector, Dewan Bahadur R. Ragunatha Rao, C.S.I., Dewan Bahadur P. Rajarathna Moodelliar, C.I.E., and Rao Bahadur K. Srinivasa Pillay.

RAWALPINDI.

About the middle of February we had a spell of abnormally warm weather in Rawalpindi, and people here began to think that the worst of the cold weather was over and that we should have no more rain. I had the some idea myself until I saw the municipal watering-carts and the "bhistis" preparing to lay the dust on the Mall. And we had three days of bitterly cold rain from the north-east which played havoc with the local golf and tennis tournaments. Snow has fallen on the lower hills within twelve miles of Rawalpindi, and is less deep, on the Murree hills.

A friend of mine, who left Pindi not long ago, is now travelling in Siberia; and he has written to me. He tells me that in small, out-of-the-way towns in Siberia the streets, are lit with electric light; and whenever he sees them his mind reverts to the dull, gloomy oil lamps which light the principal roads in the largest military station in the north of India. It is impossible to account for the backward states of the lighting of our principal throughfares. All the wretched oil lamps which have not gone out of their own accord are put out at eleven o'clock or thereabouts; so that anybody who has the bad luck to be out after this hour must carry a lantern or lose his way. The enterprising firm of Messrs. Jamasjee Son has lately installed electric light plant; but the brightness which surrounds their principal place on the Mall only tends to emphasise the surrounding gloom.

"Felix qui potuit cognoscere causas," we were taught at school. Fortunate is he who can step behind the scenes to see the ropes and pulleys at work. It is a task of no ordinary difficulty to find the reasons for those sudden movements of troops carried out in these parts from time to time. But I am glad to say that I think I have succeeded in solving the problem of why a Scotch regiment should be sent suddently to Peshawar, an English regiment shifted to Rawalpindi, and an Irish regiment to Nowshera. Here it is a case as it has been often before in the history of the world and the British Army—"cherchez la femme," not to mention "c'est toujours la meme sahib." Everybody knows that there are many very charming and sociable ladies in Peshawar; and the members of the regiment leaving that station are regular jewels and eighteen carat as fascinators and heart disturbers. When they have no opportunity of living up to their fighting name they expend their superflous energies in capturing strongholds and citadels of affection in the ball-room and at afternoon teas and picnics. To such and extent have they carried this that the social fabric of Peshawar society has been gradually getting undermined, and the military authorities were called upon to do something in the way of removing the danger. So now came the question, who was to take their place? To send a lot of dashin' Irish boys in place of them would be only of case of from the frying-pan into the fire: so, of course, that was vetoed. Then the general cast his eagle eye around until his glance settled on Nowshera, rigidly virtuous, staid, and unsusceptible men who hail from the unconquered land of the mountain and flood may be well trusted not to flutter the dovecots in Peshawar. They despise the tame delights of the dreamy waltz for the sprightly strathspey; they wisely prefer "Tullochgorum" to the "Merry Widow"; they turn from the flabby enjoyments of afternoon teas to the more inspiriting quaigh and the hilarious haggis. (Didn't I myself share their hospitable haggis in the Egyptain desert twenty-nine long years ago?) Being proverbially hardy they will not only be able to withstand the trying climate of Peshawar, but also to resist any other insiduous attacks no less dangerous. And when those whom they have repaced arrive here among us, the fascinators will find all their work cut out to make any impression on that adamantine stolidity.

Piety is an admirable quality; and the piety of the Rawalpindi people is conspicuous now that Lent is with us. So much so, indeed, that one or two entertainments for worthy, charitable objects, have had to be postponed to the time we shall have the hot weather coming on us in April. I confess this puzzles me; especially when I see some of those who were most prominent in objecting to the charity entertainment, which took the form of a Ball, dancing away vigorously and energetically at the Club every Saturday night and into Sunday morning, as if there were no such name as Lent or Sunday in the Church calendar.

I am glad to hear that the booking of seats for the performance of the Pantomime to be given by the Mountain Brigade Amateur Dramatic Club is encouraging to the promoters, who are leaving nothing undone in the way of practice to ensure the success of the performance. I believe the first public night is to be the 23rd of March, and the house is more than half full already, as far as the booking of seats is concerned. Certainly the efforts of Mr. A. Beckett and his friends deserve a thorough success.'

MARK TWAIN says: "When I was editing the 'Virginia City Enterprise,' writing copy one day and mining the next, a superstitious subscriber once wrote and said he had found a spider in his paper. Was this good or bad luck? I replied to him in our 'Answers to Correspondents' column as follows: 'Old Subscriber. The finding of a spider in your copy of the 'Enterprise' was neither good luck nor bad. The spider was merely looking over our pages to find out what merchant was not advertising, so that it could spin its web across his door, and lead a free and undisturbed existence forever after.'"

THANKS chiefly to the efforts of the Anglo-Indian Association of Southern India, Ltd., a disability, under which country-born Europeans who enlist in the British Army used to labour, has been removed. This is in connection with the College of Engineering, Madras. Apparently by a misinterpretation of the intentions of the Government, such men were exeluded from entering the Engineering College, but the Government Order which published on the 3rd instant, has to a great extent restified the matter, and now a certain number of candidates who were previously considered ineligible, will be admitted as students on the usual terms. It is gratifying to the members of the Association to know that their legitimate aspirations, properly formulated, gain the sympathetic consideration of the Government.

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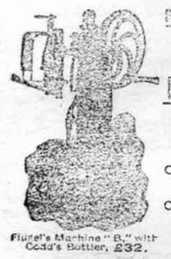

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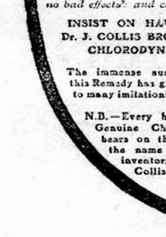

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